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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI. NO. 23 BOMBAY FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1923. TWO ANNAS

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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DAILY EDITION.

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THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA. ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Musjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

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16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1908 for the excellency and delicacy of his confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halwa or (Viv), (b) Safrey Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision, with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

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P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1923		
27th January	NALDERA†	15,825
3rd February	MALWA	10,941
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,480
17th ,,	KHYBER	9,014
24th ,,	MACEDONIA†	11,084
3rd March	CALEDONIA	7,622
10th ,,	DEVANHA	8,092
17th ,,	CHINA	7,952
24th ,,	MOREA*	10,911
31st ,,	MANTUA	10,902
7th April	MALWA	10,941
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,480
21st ,,	NARKUNDA†	16,227
28th ,,	MACEDONIA	11,079
5th May	CALEDONIA	7,622
12th ,,	PLASSY	7,393
19th ,,	MOLDAVIA†	15,800
26th ,,	CHINA	7,952

*Through steamer from China.
†Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
2nd February	WARFIELD*	6,069
16th ,,	MASULA*	7,261
7th March	MUNDRA*	7,275
16th ,,	DOMALA	8,441
30th ,,	MATIANA	8,000
13th April	MULBERA	9,100
27th ,,	MANTOLA	8,963
11th May	DUMANA	8,600
25th ,,	MERKARA	8,285

*Cargo vessels only will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, STRAITS & CHINA

1923.		
26th January	SICILIA	
24th February	SOUDAN	
24th March	SICILIA	
28th April	SOUDAN	
31st May	SICILIA	

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
9th February ..	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Dongola for China.
6th March ..	MOLDAVIA	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Karmala for China.
6th April ..	NALDERA	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Nyanza for China.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
26th Jan.	VARSOVA	Busra via Karachi.
27th ,,	LINGA,—	Karachi viaKathiawar.
29th ,,	VITA	Karach via K'war
1st Febry	SANKURA	Busra via K'war & Karachi.
7th Febry	KARAAPARA	East & Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
Box 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1230.

THE
SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailings bout.
S. S. "Jalatarang"	4300	31st January 1923.

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
81, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Bengal Maru.	T. Takeshi	5374	7 Jan.	27 Jan.
Murora Maru.	Y Watanabe	5354	20 Jan.	31 ,,
Awa Maru.	[illegible]	6092	28 Jan.	6 Feb.
Tamba Maru.	N. Wada.	5845.	13 Feb.	27 Feb.

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager,
NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
'Phone Nos. 279, 4362. Telegrams "YUSEN."

KHANDWANI STEAMSHIP LINE

S. S. "ACCRA"

Will sail on 31st instant with Passengers and Cargo for:—MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, DUBAI, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH and BUSREH. Will also take TRANSHIPMENT CARGO for AMARA and BAGHDAD via BUSREH. The Steamer is equipped with WIRELESS. Electric Lights and Fans.

Accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class and Deck Passengers.

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DADA MIA KHANDWANI,
389, Memonwada, Bombay.

Telephone 2296.

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IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
Bank Street.
BRANCHES.
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.
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ESTABLISHED 1864.

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INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL
ATTRACTIVE PLANS
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Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
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ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

ALL-INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.
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Lowest possible rates, prompt settlement of losses.
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Liberal and quick payment of claims.
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Complete protection in Emergency.
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Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5128.
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RESULT OF 5TH VALUATION.
A BONUS of Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 Sum Assured has been allotted for the Quinquennium ending 1922 on all with Profit Policies.
SURPLUS of over 91 LACS.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
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THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
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Insure under an Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
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Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
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Kota Radja	Samarang	Tjilatjap
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BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
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LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
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ADDRESS ALL YOUR ENQUIRIES TO
M. KANJI & Co.,
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LIFE—The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. of Canada.

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The Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Ltd: (Singapore).
The Home Insurance Co. of New York.

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The Netherlands Lloyd Ltd. (Amsterdam)

MOTOR:—The Clive Insurance Co., Ltd.,
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Universal Buildings—4951, Cwasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 380.

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WILL POWER | CALL IT WHAT YOU WILL,
is the intangible power that controls human destiny. It is the key to all business and social success. All truly great men and women are magnetic, they know how to win and hold people. This power does not come by chance but it is an art, a science depending upon certain fixed law which every one should understand. By our new system you can learn in a few days at your own home and not only achieve success yourself, but you can influence the minds, health and actions of others to a remarkable and astounding degree. We guarantee it. Our profusely illustrated treatise tells exactly how to acquire these marvellous powers. It is the most expansive work of the kind ever published. It is from the pen of the eminent authority, Dr. T. R. Sanjini, M. A., Ph. D., Lit D. This wonderful book has been the means of bringing success, happiness and health to thousands of persons. This is your golden opportunity. Will you grasp it?
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Every additional word—One Anna.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—An experienced SALESMAN for a well established European firm. Apply to P. O. Box No. 389.
A R6226

WANTED,—An ACCOUNTS CLERK by a P. W. D. Contractor. Pay Rs. 60 to 100 according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 8978, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6255

WANTED.—A Sub-ASSISTANT SURGEON for a charitable dispensary. Apply sharp to HAJI GHULAM AHMED, Pipar (Marwar).
A R6237

WTANTED,—APPRENTICES of pure Indian Birth for training as Cadets on steamers, must be of good education. Age upto 20 years. Security Rs. 500. Apply to the Marine Superintendent, The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., Bombay.
A 15515

APPLICATIONS are invited from really efficient gentlemen enthusiastic in research work for lecturing in the honours school of History, Politics and Economics. Applicants stating full particulars regarding qualification and minimum salary expected, should correspond with the PRINCIPAL National Muslim University, Aligarh.
A R6203.

2ND CLASS CERTIFICATED SHIFT ENGINEERS (three) wanted immediately for Power House, containing Babcock and Wilcox Boilers and 1000 K. W. Steam Turbo Alternators. Salary Rs. 120/150 per month, free unfurnished quarters only. Apply with copies of testimonials, experience, age etc., to THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., Ltd., Kamala Buildings, Lashkar, Gwalior, C. I
A 15386

SALARY Rs. 100-250 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to those salaries. We have done this for others. Learn a GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two days' free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE, S. 1, Rawalpindi.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER with 1st class boiler or 1st class B. O. T. certificate required as Cement Works Engineer; must be experienced in operation and maintenance of modern Cement Mill Machinery, Steam Power Plants, Workshops, etc. Salary Rs. 400 to Rs. 700 per month according to qualifications, unfurnished quarters with electric light provided free. Apply with copies of testimonials, experience, age and date on which could join service to THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD., Kamala Buildings, Lashkar, Gwalior, C. I.
A 15388

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER required to take charge of two 1000 K. W. Steam Turbo Alternator Sets, Motors and Lighting Plant. Must be practical and qualified to operate and repair elecirical equipment. Salary from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 per month according to qualifications; unfurnished quarters with electric light provided free. Apply with copies of testimonials, statement as to experience, age and date on which could join service to The Gwalior Cement Co. Ltd., Kamala Buildings, Lashkar, Gwalior, C. I.
A 15387

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TO LET.—First class pucca built GODOWN with stone floor 3250 sq. ft. near Byculla Club. Apply MACLEOD & Co., Sultan Building, Fort Street.
C 15495

TO BE LET—OFFICE BLOCKS at Narsinha Mansion on Carnac Road, Opposite Police Commr's. Office. Apply to The BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES CO., LTD.
C 15470

THIRD FLOOR containing ten rooms with upto date sanitary arrangements electric installation, garages, stables, having an excellent view in Javeri Mansions, Sandhurst Road. Please apply to SHETH DWARKADAS JEKISONDAS, Oriental Building, Fort, Tel. No. 2162.
C R6252

TO LET—Airy and well-ventilated, large and small offices on the 3rd and 4th floor of Ismail Buildings, situated at the corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street, Fort. For rent and other particuars inquire of Mr. P. S. SHAH at Ismail Buildings between 3 and 4 p.m (S.T.) on office days. The offices open for inspection the whole day.
C R6157

TO BE LET.—In Parts of Whole. Very spacious and well situated pucca-built fire proof premises at the Vellard, Bombay next to Maharaja Scindia's Palace, very suitable for Show Rooms, Garage, large Godowns Workshops, Factory or Stores. Area 40800 sq. feet with or without adjacent land. Apply to BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, Limited, 16, New Queen's Road, Bombay.
C15245

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ELECTRIC PUMPING SETS for House Service; for A.C. or D.C. Circuits; rated capacity 2,000 gallons p. hour against 100 feet total Head; supplied and erected at sweeping reduction in prices by THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homjee St., Fort, Bombay. Telephone 3825.
K 1

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WANTED TO PURCHASE—20 Thousand Spindles New RING FRAMES, gauge 1 3/5," complete preparations, immediate "delivery." Apply Box No. 8923, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R6084

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—WOLSELEY MOTOR LAUNCH 30 H.P., Speed 12/14 M.P.H., Length 32', Breadth 6' 4", Depth 3' 6", Draft 1' 6". Recently overhauled and in first class order. Seating accommodation for 12 persons. Offers wanted for quick sale. Apply to Post Box No. 725.
C.15505.

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INDIAN POLITICS, List of Books, posted free, by TARAPOREVALA, Booksellers, Bombay.
L 15518

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THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, Meerut. (Registered under Act XXI of 1860.) Please apply to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, M.D. (Homoeo.), Principal, for prospectus to learn and secure diplomas of Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy and Biochemistry.
M R6248

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—One CERTIFICATE, bearing No. 34 for 300 shares of the Laxmi Flour Mills, Ltd., numbering from 4144 4443, standing in the name of V. P. Narichania. Any person finding the same is requested to return the same at the firm of Vadilal Purshotamdas, Khand Bazar, Bombay. If the certificate is not found within fortnight, Company will be asked to issue a duplicate.
PB R6135

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RS. 1,500 PROFIT—Every season is made by my clients. Proof selections are sent to "Chronicle" and "Advocate." It is useless backing Winners unless you make a profit on the season. All selections sent by wire. Average 4 out of 10 wins. GREAT OFFER, one wire free on receipt of Re. one—cost of wire System gave Milkmaid 822 last season. Hurry up for the Big Outsiders, Box No 8832, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
S 15173

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CONSUMPTION radically cured. For particulars apply to Mr. NANABHOY F. MAMA (Pleader), "Nana Buildings", near Tardeo Bridge, Bombay.
T R6247

HACK VICTORIAS can be had for voting purposes during coming Municipal Election. Apply to DAWOOD JAMAL, RAJA NOORA HORSE STABLE, Morland Road, Byculla, Bombay.
T R6215

HAND WOVEN JHANG MADE best cheapest and pure KHADDAR. Hand spun, both wharf and woof, in chequred cloth hoti and Khaddar. Trial orders solicited. TH BOGHA RAM SHANTI LAL, Bankers and khaddar merchant, Maghiana Jhang.
T R6199

KASHMIR SUPPLIES—Best Donegal Tweeds of soft natural Wool. Choicest designs and selected shades of every colour. Sober and respectable. Satisfaction sure. Suit length (7½ yds. by 24") Rs. 12. Coat length (5 yds.) Rs. 9. Black, brown or Khaki Puttees (leg bandage) Rs. 2/12 per pair. Handpicked Saffron Rs. 2/12 per tola. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE. Srinagar, Kashmir.
T R6086

KASHMIR TWEEDS pure wool, suit length (7½ yds. by 24 in.) Rs. 11. Mention shade while ordering. Kashmir pure saffron Rs. 1-14 a tola. Silk embroidered leather hand-bags for ladies Rs. 2-8. Concession to trade. KASHMIR STANDARD TRADING Co., Srinagar.
T R6209

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GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR UP-COUNTRY BUYERS.

FOR SALE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of Engines, Boilers and Dynamos as under:—

One 600 I.H.P. Cimpound Horizontal surface condensing Steam Engine of Messrs. J. & E. Wood, working pressure 160 lbs. per sq. inch. Cylinders 19" and 38" dia. stroke, 75 r.p.m., Fly-wheel 18' dia. of 18 grooves by 1 3/4" rope, with 15 tons Travelling Crane for 32' span etc. All in excellent working order.

One 1000 I.H.P. Triple expansion horizontal tandem surface and jet condensing Steam Engine of Messrs. Douglas and Grant, working pressure 160 lbs. per sq. inch, H. P. Cylinder 44'1 dia. Inter-Cylinder 32" dia. L. P. Cylinder 50" dia., stroke 5', 60 r.p.m., Fly-wheel, 28' dia of 21 grooves by 1 3/4" ropes, all in excellent working order.

Four Babcock and Wilcock Tubular Boilers, each with 100 tubes of 4" dia. with automatic chain grate stokers. Certified pressure 160 lbs. per sq. inch.

One Green's Economiser of 320 tubes of 4" dia. and a self-supporting steel chimney 160 feet high by 6' dia.

Three Direct Current generators four poles 600 r.p.m., 70 Kilo-Watt 230/240 Volts. with carbon brushes and C. I. Foundation frame and bolts complete Made by Messrs. Dick Kerr & Co., Ltd., Generator are direct coupled to Steam Engines of Messrs. Bumsted and Chandle Ltd., and are also driven by rope pulleys. All can be seen in working order on application. For particulars etc., apply to Box No. 8965, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chroicle."
C15478

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE.

4TH SESSION, BENGAL.

NOTICE.

TO ALL INTERESTED IN INDIAN MUSIC.

TO HELP the growth and development of the intellectual side of Hindu Music, and for the purpose of giving a wider publicity to what now forms the personal possession of the cultured few, the General Reception Committee of the All-India Music Conference (Fourth Session) in Bengal has decided to invite Theses on the undermentioned subjects to be read out at the Conference after they are approved of by the Subjects Committee. Ladies and gentlemen are requested to select any of the subjects and submit their Theses to Babu Krishna Chandra Ghosh Vedantachintamani, Secretary of the Provisional Subjects Sub-Committee, at No. 1, Durpanarayan Tagore Street, Calcutta, on or before the 15th March, 1923. For convenience, theses are required to be typed in English and on one side of the paper only. Theses in any language other than English should be accompanied by English translations of the same, similarly typed in English for their being read out at the Conference.

SUITABLE PRIZES WILL BE AWARDED.

1. Exposition of the VAIDIC music and its notations as found in the Vedic hymns.
2. Ideas underlying musical terms NADA, SHRUTI, SWARA, SAPTAKA, GRAMA, MURCHHANA used in the different Sanskrit works on music by reference to the notes and intervals as found in the fixed keyed instruments such as Pianos and Harmoniums.
3. The principle and procedure of determining the VADI, SAMAVADI, ANUBADI, VIBADI, GRAHA, ANSA, NYASA and their functional activities in Ragas and Raginis.
4. DHYANA MURTIES of RAGAS and RAGINIS and psychological exposition of the RASAS or feelings and emotions which they awaken.
5. Rational exposition of the RAGAS and Raginis in relation to the different seasons of the year and hours of the day as laid down in the science of Hindu music.
6. A solution of the RAGAS of the SANGIT RATNAKAR in the light of SARANGADEVA'S definitions.
7. Can Indian music be harmonised according to the modern theory of marmony in Western music?
8. The art of expressing moods in relation to the theme of a song through gestures, postures and play of features as developed in Hindu music (i.e.,, NRITYA as distinguished from NRITTA.)
9. Rhythmic movement of the body, limbs and extremities independently of songs and thematic expositions but in conformity with the time movement of a piece of instrumental music (i.e., NRITTA as distinguished from NRITYA.)
10. Development of Hindu music Northern as well as Southern in the Courts of the Emperors, Princes and Chiefs of India with special reference to the careers and attainments of TANSEN GOPAL NAYAK, HARIDAS SWAMI, TYAGRAJIYA and other eminent musicians. And how such development has been affected by foreign influence, if any.
11. Antiquity and development of (a) KIRTAN music in Bengal; (b) of music of similar type in other provinces of India.
12. History of the evolution and classification of the different species of folk music of Bengal such as BOUL, BHATIARI, SARI and the like.
13. The system of notation suitable to Indian music and to what extent notation should be employed in recording musical compositions.
14. A comparative view of the TALA systems of the Northern and the Southern schools of music.

PROFULLA TAGORE,
ARUN SINGHA.
JOGENDRA NATH MUKHERJEE.
Honorary General Secretaries,
1, Durpanarayan Tagore Street,
CALCUTTA.
C15475

THE BOMBAY BURMA TRADING CORPORATION LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 9, Wallace Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, 14th February, 1923, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May, 1922.

II.—To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.

III.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

IV.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Corporation will be CLOSED from the 6th February to 24th February, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

In accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association, the Books of the Corporation are open for the inspection of the Shareholders at the Office of the Corporation between 12 and 4 p.m. (S. T.).

Bombay, 26th January, 1923.
C15511

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, will be held at the Central Bank Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 9th February, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive the Report of the Directors and the statement of accounts for the period ending 31st December, 1922.
(2) To declare a dividend.
(3) To elect two Directors in place of those who retire but are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
(5) To do such other work as may be placed before the meeting by the Chairman.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 5th February, 1923 to SATURDAY, the 17th February, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.

N.B.—Warrants for the dividend for the half year ending 31st December, 1922, will be posted to the Shareholders to their Registered Addresses on and after the 19th February, 1923. Intimation of the change of address should be given to the Bank immediately.
C15486

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES AT A SENATE MEETING TO BE HELD ON THE 27TH JANUARY, 1923.

CANDIDATES who have got their names enrolled for admission to degrees at a meeting of the Senate to be held on SATURDAY, the 27th January 1923, are requested to be present in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir University Hall in their proper academic costume at 3 p.m., punctually, on that day. The meeting begins at 4 p.m. and the ceremony of conferring degrees is the first item on the agenda of business.

By order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1923.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Union Bank of India, Ltd., notified on the 24th instant, to be held on Thursday, the 1st February, will be held at the UNION BANK BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 2nd February, 1923, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to confirm the following resolution as a special resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank held on Thursday, the 18th January, 1923.

RESOLUTION.

"That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 5,00,00,000 divided into 10,00,000 shares of Rs. 50 each, of which 8,00,000 shares have been issued with Rs. 7-8-0 paid up on each share to Rs. 1,50,00,000 divided into 10,00,000 shares of Rs. 15 each, out of which 8,00,000 shares of Rs. 7-8-0 paid up shall be deemed to have been issued and that such reduction be effected by reducing the nominal amount of the shares from Rs. 50 to Rs. 15 each and extinguishing the liability in respect of uncalled capital on the shares to the extent of Rs. 35 per share."

By Order of the Board,
B. N. BHARGAVA.
Secretary.
C15512

S S BRITOMART

SAILS FOR MALWAN, Vengurla Panjim, Marmagoa and Southern ports upto Mangalore, on FRIDAY, the 26th Jan 1923, from ALEXANDRA DOCKS, Ferry WHARF No. 1 at 12-30 noon, (S.T.)

P. M. AND CO.,
Agents.
R6254

SALE OF GAS CYLINDERS.

ABOUT 2,500 C.C. 2 gas cylinders, full and empty, of various sizes and a few chlorine, ammonia, and oxygen cylinders, empty, are for sale. For further particulars please aaply in writing to the Officer Commanding, Detachment, "A" Supply Depot Company, Bombay Castle, behind Town Hall, Port, Bombay.
15517

NOTICE.

APPPERSON Car in first class running order. Newly painted, new hood and Battery. Self Starter, Eletric Lights, 7 Seater Wire Wheels fitted with Cord Tyres, Spare Wheel Tyre and Tube. Cars be seen at the Bombay Automobiles, Hughes Road. What offers? Apply Box No. 8976, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
15516

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD., have been appointed the MANAGING AGENTS of the Union Bank of India, Ltd., as from THURSDAY, the 25th January, 1923.

S. N. POOCHKHANAWALA.
Managing Director.
Bombay, 25th January, 23.
C C15519

PRIZE VESSELS.

THE UNDERSIGNED VESSELS will be sold as they lie (without docking) and delivery taken at the port named.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application to.—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Colombo.
BULLOCH BROS., & Co., Ltd.,
Rangoon.
BINNY and Co. (Madras) Ltd.
Madras.

Name	TONNAGE Gross	TONNAGE Nett	Built	Position
KARA DENIZ Formerly ("Darmstadt") RHEINFELS	5012	3359	1890	Bombay.
	5512	3529	1905	Can be inspected at Avonmouth from 15th January onwards

D. 14221.

TENDERS.

TENDERS.

THE date of opening of Tenders for the supply of Hired Transport (by Mechanical Transport) at Bombay and Deolali has been POSTPONED.

The tenders will now be received upto 12 noon on the 22nd February 1923. These should be accompanied by an Earnest Money of Rs. 200 for Bombay and Rs. 100 for Deolali to be furnished in G. P. Notes or Treasury Receipts and not in cash or by cheque.
T.A C.15501.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED upto the 1st February, 1923, for a new Ford motor vehicle of one ton capacity for removal of refuse.

The tender should be accompanied by specifications and other particulars. The vehicle shall have to be delivered at Bandra within one month.

Tender forms and other particulars can be obtained from the Storekeeper in the Bandra Municipal Office.

(Sd.) K. G. GUNJIKAR, B.A.,
Chief Officer.
Bandra Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Bandra, 23rd January, 1923.
C15514

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King. Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ANANT LAXMAN SANE, of Bombay Brahmin Inhabitant, a servant, in the G. I. P. Railway & Co., residing at Zaoba's Wadi without the Fort. .....Deceased.

DATTATRAYA ANANT SANE, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a typist in the Headquarters, Bombay District residing at Zaoba's Wadi, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Seventeenth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI.
Registrar.
E. J. DAVAR,
The 17th day of January, 1923.
Messrs. NANU HORMASJEE & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C.15504.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the estate and effects of GULBA PRAGAJI, late of Bombay, Jain Marwari Hindu Inhabitant, a Shroff and a Money-lender ..... Deceased.

KHEMCHAND GAMNAJI, of Bombay, Jain Marwari Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 2nd Famaswadi, out of Fort, one of the duly constituted Attorneys of Bai Talsi, widow of Gulba Pragaji, deceased, of Sirohi, Jain Marwari Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Eatraj, a village in the Sirohi State ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 22nd day of December in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
The 22nd day of December, 1922.
Messrs. SURAJMAL & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C15513

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.

25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

Auction Sale of the remaining unclaimed parcels, etc., at Victoria Terminus, G. I. P. Rly., will be continued TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th January, 1923.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF RICE HULLER, ELECTRIC MOTOR, PRIMUS STOVE LIGHTERS, TINDER LIGHTERS, NAILS, COFFIN FURNITURE, QUAKER OATS, ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 27th Jan., 1923, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the Banks and Offices concerned:—

30 casks containing 1 cwt. each flat rose-nails.
1 case coffin furniture.
50 cases Quaker oats.
Rice Huller, electric motors, spirit fans, volt meter, Primus stoves, Luxiar Table lamp, Knife cleaning pads, cigar lighters, etc., etc.

By order of the concerned:—

One trunk containing wearing apparels, camera telescope, gold ornaments, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M.

1 second-hand rubber tyred landaulette.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand sigram.
1 second-hand victoria
1 Arab horse.
1 Waler gelding with Harness and a Bicycle wheel Landown quite sound and good mover, quite, sound and good mover.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 5079 of 1921, Hurbai—Rahimabai.
2 carriages.

AUCTION SALE OF GREY SHIRTINGS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co., and on account and risk of Messrs. Cawasjee Framji & Co., Mooljj Jetha Market, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY the 31st instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms

7175/76 2 Bales 100 Pieces Grey Shirting NL 11 lbs. 38 inches 37 1/2/38 yds.
7277/78 2 Bales 100 Pieces Grey Shirting N 11/4 lbs. 38 inches 37 1/2/38 yds.
7279/80 2 Bales 103 Pieces Grey Shirting 2 N 11/8 lbs. 38 inches 37 1/2/38 yds.
7177/7217 2 Bales 94 Pieces Grey Shirting 3 N 11/12 lbs. 38 inches 37 1/2/38 yds.
7206/7 2 Bales 100 Pieces Grey Shirting 4 N 12/2 lbs. 38 inches 37 1/2/38 yds.
7208/7218 2 Bales 104 Pieces Grey Shirting 5 N 12/2 lbs. 38 inches 37 1/2/38 yds.
7115/6, 7147 3 Bales 150 Pieces Grey Shirting M 11 lbs. 38 inches 37 1/2/38 yds.
7117, 7148, 7284 3 Bales 150 Pieces Grey Shirting 2 M 11/4 lbs. 38 inches 37 1/2/38 yds.
7149, 7214, 7285 3 Bales 150 Pieces Grey Shirting 3 M 11/8 lbs. 38 inches 37 1/2/38 yds.
7118, 7150/1 3 Bales 150 Pieces Grey Shirting 4 M 11/12 lbs. 38 inches 37 1/2/38 yds.
7152, 7215/16 3 Bales 149 Pieces Grey Shirting 5 M 12/2 lbs. 38 inches 37 1/2/38 yds.
7209/10 2 Bales 100 Pieces Grey Shirting 6 M 12/2 lbs. 38 inches 37 1/2/38 yds.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 26th January, 1923.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4027.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "SUN BUILDING" AT URANWALLA STREET, GRANT ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from and by order of Mr. Damji Virji, mortgagee, and on account of and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of Ismail Mahomed, the mortgagor, since deceased and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee under an Indenture of mortgage dated 7th February 1921 and made between Ismail Mahomed Mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. Gandhi and Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction the undermentioned property on Friday the 26th January 1923 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground formerly of the Foras tenure but since redeemed from payment of Foras together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and known as Sun Building situate on the Northern side of New Foras Road without the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeaurement 360 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under Old. Nos. 451, 452, 453, New No. A/13965, Old Survey No. 133 and New Survey No. IA/7000 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Nowroji Hormasji Patuck, on or towards the West by Uranwala Road and on or towards the north and south by the property of Shirinbai Edulji Cama and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 4921 (E), 3075 (3) and Street No. 247B.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Purnanand Clubwalla, and Jasubhai, Attorneys, for the mortgagee at No. 11 Hummum St., Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
20 Apollo Street
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY THE 28TH JANUARY 1923 AT 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) IN THE MORNING.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MADE TO ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on Sunday the 28th January, 1923, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at "Padamsey Sea View" on Dubash Estates of Nepean Sea Road Malabar Hill very valuable made to order household furniture, etc., (some pieces by John Roberts, Dewji Canji and other well known makers) comprising sliding dining table, chairs, handsome side board, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and plateware, English ice box, velvet lined drawing room suite, Iron and brass single bedsteads, bedroom chest-of-drawers, mirror panel door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top, dressing and wash-hand table, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, reclining sofas, cooking utensils etc.

The property of B. H. Hickey, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th Jan. 1923.

Digitized by the financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE

Under the kind instruction received from the Chief Ordnance Officer Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs Mussajeel Jafferjee, Government Auctioneer, will hold a public auction at Kirkee Arsenal on WEDNESDAY, 31st January, 1923 at 2 p.m. of the following Army woollen and cotton UNSERVICEABLE CLOTHING :—

A large quantity of warm and cotton Blankets and greatcoats Razais, Mosquiteo nets, coats warm, Boots ankle, Flannel and cotton shirts, Mittens woollen, waistcoats warm, woollen Jackets, trousers and short khaki drill, Pyjamas warm, suttrinjees Kurtah flannel, Gunny Jerseyss, Towels, Putties Khakhi coats, Trousers Shirts Kitbags etc.

Condition of sale will be read over on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE.
Government Auctioneer.

A. B.6206

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 85, Hummum Street. Fort.

Telephone No. 4683.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES KHANDA COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on Friday the 26th January, 1923, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co.'s, Goods Yard, Colaba, on account of the Insurance Office concerned the following goods damaged by fire :—

50 Bales Khanda Cotton R/R 95266 of 29-11-22.
from Khanda to Colaba.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bonibay, 26th Jan. 1923.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
152, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and Artistic Household Furniture by well-known makers, Glassware, etc., etc.

By order of Late Bai Hirabai Ramdas Shroff's Executors Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on Sunday, the 28th January 1923 at 2-30 (S.T.) at De Souza's House Khetwady Main Road, the following :—

Dining table, dining chairs, dumb-waiters, sideboards, drawing room sofas, screens, glass and panel door, almyrahs, beds, dressing chest of drawers, chairs, carpets, reclining easy chairs, show cases, crockery, glassware, electric lamps and fans, cooking utensils, Cabinets, teapoys, Gramophone and records, perambulator, safe, silk and embroidered wearing apparels, etc., etc.

Furniture is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, ELECTROPLATED WARE, SILVER WARE, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 29th January, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 152, Apollo Street, Fort, the following :—

Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cabinets, dining table, writing tables, office tables, racks, teapoys, sideboard, cupboards book stands, Chesterfield sofas; safes; etc. etc.

By order of the Agents of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

A big lot of Electroplated ware, Silver ware, forks, spoons, dishes, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 VIS-A-VIS CARRIAGES AND 4 HORSES.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the insolvent Kaikhushroo Hormusji Ghadiali, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 29th January 1923; at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo St., Fort the following :—

3 Vis-a-vis carriages.
4 Horses.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th January 1923.

ILLUSTRATED

SUNDAY EDITION

Bombay Chronicle.

An excellent medium for Advertisements.

Popular among All Classes.

MODERATE RATES ON APPLICATION.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

DIRECTION : MADAN THEATRES Ltd.,
COMMENCING MONDAY, 29th January at 9-30.
Under the distinguished patronage of H. E. Sir George Lloyd, G.C.I.E., D.S.O.,
MADAN THEATRES LD.
in association with
BANDMAN EASTERN CIRCUIT LD.
HAVE THE HONOUR TO PRESENT
THE GREAT! THE ONLY!!
THE INCOMPARABLE DANSEUSE!
ANNA PAVLOVA
ANNA PAVLOVA
ANNA PAVLOVA
THE WORLD'S GREATEST DANCER
Supported by
M. ALEXANDRE VOLININE,
First Dancer of the Imperial Theatre, Moscow
AND FULL COMPANY
OF
25 BRILLIANT ARTISTES 25
IN
RUSSIAN BALLET
FULL ORCHESTRA HEADED BY
THE MOSCOW TRIO
FULL SCENERY AND EFFECTS
AS USED IN LONDON.
Prices :—Boxes Rs. 50 and 45. Sofas Rs. 35. Stalls Rs. 10. Dress Circle Rs. 7,8 and 6. Pit Stalls Rs. 4. Gallery Rs. 2. Exclusive of Entertainment Tax which comes into force on February 1st. Plans at ROSE and Co. Ltd.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Direction : MADAN THEATRES LD.
MAY MUKLE TRIO
MISS MAY MUKLE.
THE WORLD'S GREAT LADY CELLIST
assisted by
MISS REBECCA CLARKE
(VIOLINIST AND COMPOSER)
MISS GERTRUDE WATSON.
(PIANIST)
SATURDAY January 27th at 9-30
FINAL CONCERT January 28th at 6 p.m.
in conjunction with
BOMBAY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Booking at ROSE AND Co., Ltd.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Direction : Madan Theatres Ltd.
TO-DAY FRIDAY at 6-30 & 10 P.M
DR. ALVARO
DR. ALVAR
DR. ALVARO
ILLUSIONIST AND CLAIRVOYANT
in a demonstration of
MODERN MAGIC
HYPNOTISM
SPIRITUALISM
MENTAL TELEPATHY
and
THE POWER OF THE YOGI.
SACHA ORAVSKA
Dancer.
Popular Prices, Rs. 4 to 8 ans.

EMPIRE THEATRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
FUN FRIDAY
including
Charlie Chaplin
IN
'The Idle Class"

THIS WEEK ONLY
CINEMA MAJESTIC
presents
the picture-gorgeous
SHISHUPAL WADH
OR
RAJASOOYA YAGNA
by
HINDOOSTHAN CINEMA FILM Co.
NEXT WEEK
WAMAN-AVTAR
New production of
NATIONAL FILM Co.

WEST-END CINEMA

A Superb Delightful Serio-Comedy to-night for the Last Time
"THE BLACK BAG"
(5 Reels) featuring the pre-eminently popular Star
HERBERT ROWLINSON
Her Lover and her Enemy both thought her to be an ordinary thief—but she turned out to be—well, see that on the screen.
The Programme includes the International News Magazine and a 2-Reel Century Comedy featuring
BROWNIE THE DOG.
FOUR SHOWS TO-DAY at 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

GLOBE CINEMA

(SANDHURST ROAD)
TO-DAY
4th installment
PATHE SUPER SERIAL
"THE TIGER'S TRAIL"
WITH
RUTH ROLAND AND GEORGE LARKIN
also
PATHE PICTORIAL &
PATHE COMIC

Our new Play "Ladhainantor" (After the War) by Mr. B. V. Varerker to be Staged Shortly
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
of
Turungachya Darat
(On Theshold of Gaol)
THURSDAY the 1st February 1923 at 9 p. m. (S. T.)
An altogether new-styled Drama of 3 Hours
on
INDIAN STAGE TO BE STAGED BY THE
LALITKALADARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Under Public Patronage
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MANAPAMAN.
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Sunday 28th Jan. '23 (3 P. M.) Noon
SHIVSAMBHAV
(BIRTH OF SHIVAJI)
Manager.

CAUSE LIST.

(FRIDAY, 26TH JANUARY, 1923.)

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SHORT CAUSES.

4286-22—Vachha and Co, Shri Shahoo Agency v Balaji Tukaram Abhetras, Smetham B and L.

5241-22—Amarchand and M, Mohanlal Manordas v Khimji Lalji, Purnanand Cl and J.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)

5465-22—Surveyor and Co, Esmail Kadar Mistry v Keshai Vithoba and ors, Mulji Tha and Co.

5471-22—Mantri and Co, Bai Jimabai v Madhavji Dharamsi and anr, Mehta L and Co, N C Dalal and Co.

5487-22—Malvi M R and Co, Abdul Rehman Moledina v Karmally Daya and ors

5494-22—Shamrao M and H, Shivnandan Pokarlal v Bai Anusaya widow, Chitnis K and M.

5542-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Bai Rehmabai widow v Dr Mahomed Ysuf, Smetham B and L.

5584-22—Merwanji K and Co, Pirojsha Hormusji Wadia v Haji Usman Haji Hussein and ors, Vachha and Co.

2717-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Jethabhoy Nursey and ors v Thakarsidas Shivsamal, N C Dalal and Co.

2719-22—Ardeshir H D and Co. Jethabhoy Nursey and ors v Thakarsidas Shivsamal, N C Dalal and Co.

2718-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Jethabhoy Nursey and ors v Thakarsidas Shivsamal, N C Dalal and Co.

2749-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Jethabhai Nursey and ors v Narandas v Dossa, Craigie B and C.

2750-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Jethabhai Nursey and ors v Amulakchand Mewaram, Malvi M R and Co.

2868-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Jethabhoy Nursey and ors v Premsukdas Murlidhar, Thakoredas and D.

4528-22—Payne and Co, E G Husein and Co v Khalifa Rahimtulla Gulamahomed and ors, Mirza and M.

3214-22—Matubhai J and M, Esmail Velsey Patel v Bhatji Udhavji and ors, Manchershaw and N.

4092-22—Merwanji K and Co, Devidas Madhowji and ors v Valdya Shantilal Gulabrai, Purshotamrai and Co.

4788-22—Shamrao M and H, Chhiba Kurson Patel v Dinbai Jalejar Ghista.

4385-22—Kharas and Co, Kaikhasroo Hormusji Baam and anr v Bai Pirojbai widow and anr.

4097-22—Thakoredas and D, Narandas Ambaram v Madhowji Tricumji, Dharamsi D and Co.

2018-20—Shroff and V, Gopiram Hurmukrai v Popat Lalji and Co, Smetham B and L.

4362-22—Mirza and M, Nurrudin Shaikh Adam and Co v Rudolph Random, Kharas and Co.

1985-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Sunkar Kokam, Tyabji D and Co

1986-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Muka Vastya, Tyabji D and Co.

1987-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Sunwar Kupji, Tyabji D and Co.

1988-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Doming Gasper, Tyabji D and Co.

1989-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Timbul Bendia, Tyabji D and Co.

1990-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Bai Baijibai, Tyabji D and Co.

1991-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Bastao Babul, Tyabji D and Co.

1992-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Barakia Loslia Patel, Tyabji D and Co.

1993-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Gulamali Mahomedalli and anr.

3690-22—Pathare and Co, Narayan Sakharam Pendhari v Hirji Mulji and anr, Mulla and M.

3991-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Malang bin Chaban, Tyabji D and Co.

3992-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Pascol Singhya, Tyabji D and Co.

3993-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v B L Thosar, Chubb and Co.

4406-22—Merwanji K and Co, Jehangir Bomanji Petit v Niamat Haji Tar Mahomed, Tyabji D and Co.

4621-22—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Purshotamdas Mangaldas Nathubhai and ors v Multanchand Laxminarayan.

5218-22—Payne and Co, Dosabhai Merwanji Engineer v Pirojbai Mothabhai Sukhadwalla.

5299-22—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Shantabai Bai Rangoobai widow and anr.

5678-22—Mehta L and Co, Sadanand Jagannath Maladker and ors v P Y Pinge and ors, N C Dalal and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR HEARING EXCEPTIONS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

2546-20—Mulji and Th, Maneckchand Jugsibhai v Chunilal Lowji and ors, Dubash and Co, Mulji Th and Co, Mansukhlal H M and Co, Motichand and D.

SHORT CAUSE.

4317-21—Jaysingbhai Mobanlal Dalal v Chimanlal P Broker and anr, Dastur and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

4284-21—Wadia G and Co, Navroji Rustomji Wadia v Abdul Ajij Haji Tyab, Matubhai J and M.

1330-22—Wadia G and Co, Cooverji Pitamber and Co, Kasturchand Jaychand, Shah and Ch.

1331-22—Wadia G and Co, Cooverji Pitamber and Co v Kabhai Vithal, Dubash and Co.

489-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Nazar Abdula Dharmsi v Yusf Gulamhussein Allana and ors, Payne and Co.

1493-18—Matubhai J and M, Abdul Heziz Haji Tyab v Sussooki and Co, Madhowji and Co.

1219-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Jetha Deoji and anr v Samalbhai Nathubhai and ors, Purnanand Cl. and J.

1942-20—Dharamsi D and Co, Gopalji Shamji v Goswami Shrikrishnavati Vakoji and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co., Matubhai J M and Co.

526-22—Little and Co, Merwanji Sheriarji Kheshwalla v Wadilal Mangaldas and Co, Mehta L and Co.

314-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Chhabildas Nathubhai v Madhavdas Lalchand, Mulji and Th.

5349-21—N C Dalal and Co. Gosuldas Ramdas v Narandas Amerchand and ors. Khambatta and Co, Thakoredas and Co.

x219-22—Mantri and Co, Ismail Ramji and Co, Meherally Laduck Nathoo, Khandwalla and Co.

3196-22—Jehangir M and S Motilal Fulchand Jamsetji Noroji Gamdia Mulla and M.

SHORT CAUSE.

3184-21—Mulla and M Lalchand Damodhar H J Narsinghlal Ghanshyamdas and Co. Madhowji and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

2412-21—Thakoredas and Co Madangopal Kissonlal Bansilal Bhikhraj Bhaishanker K and G, Jamsetji R and D, Unwalla P and P.

1106-21—Shroff and V, Pirojsha Merwanji Chiehgar v Bryce and Co, Unwalla P and P.

FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUE.

4218-21—Soonderdas and Co Jodhaji Mohsinghji The Liverpool London and Globe Insurance Co Ltd and another Bhaishanker K and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3045-20—Craigie B and C. Tricumdas Madhowji v Jugjiwan Goculdas, Jamsedji R & D.

2267-19—Madhowji and Co, Govindji Ratansy and ors v Mangaldas Girdhardas, Hiralal Th and Co.

3488-20—Khanderao L and M, Dattatrya Ramchandra Bhende and ors v Bai Laxmibai widow and anr, Judah and S.

1766-21—Khandwalla and Co, Ambaram Motichand v Kilachand Deochand and Co Ltd, Daphtary F and D.

3439-19—Mehta L and Co, Lulabhai Bhagwanji v Udechand Dallaji, Pandia and Co.

3589-19—Payne and Co, Esmail A H Moosa v Lookmanji Ebrahimji, Jehangir G and B.

3361-19—Little and Co, Chaganlal Dharsy v Daya Virji, Soonderdas and Co.

1798-18—Captain and V, Jadowji Deokaran v Harjiwan Dayabhai and ors, Kanga and S, Motichand and D.

1126-21—Mulla and M, Kamat and Co v Shivramdas Ramniranjamdas, Malvi M R and Co.o

3651-20—Payne and Co, Alimahomed and Bros v Haji Rahamatullah Shirazi and Sons.

1171-21—Amin and D, Haridas Jadavji v Ebrahim Fazal and ors, Captain and V.

1647-21—Madhowji and Co, Mirzamal Pokermal and ors v Ramsarup Sewakran, Khandwalla and Co.

1635-21—Daphtary F and D, Bai Maneck alias Sakri widow and anr v Popatlal Lallubhai, Dikshit M and K.

1703-21—Motichand and D, Jasrupji Sardarmal v Chandmal Kanakmal Bhandari.

1709-21—Amarchand and M, R K Motishaw and Co v Moongalal Bankeylal and Co, Motichand and D.

1963-21—Motichand and D, Amratlal Narotamdas v Tricumdas Mothuradas, Soonderdas and Co.

261-20—Soonderdas and Co, Jiwandas Becherdas v Adam Haji Mahomed.

710-20—Malvi M R and Co, Hajarilal Sultansing v Ganpatrai Kedarnath, Shroff and V.

3279-19—Daphtary F and D, Khursedji Dadabhai Khansaheb and Co v Fakiali Valad Faki Ismail, Captain and V.

1835-21—Motichand and D, Jugjiwandas Anandji and Co v Mathuradas Monji, N C Dalal and Co.

S C Ct 985/1444-19—Dikshit M and Co, Cooverji Valji and ors v Jayshanker Jugeshwar and ors v Ardeshir H D and Co, Chitnis K and M.

392-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Mahomed Jamal Fakir Mahomed and ors v Rehmatbai widow and ors, Unwalla P and P.

86-17—Payne and Co, Mahomedally Jusub Ibrahim and anr v Nawal Behram Jiji-ud-Dawlat Bahadar, Pandia and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

3785-22—Mantri and Co, Sale Mahomed Hassam v Karmali Kassam and ors, Mulji Th and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

2992-22—N C Dalal and Co, Lakhmidas Tribhuwandas v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

ADJOURNED SUMMONS.

5356-22—Mehta L and Co, Bhurabhai Jailram Mistry v Vithaldas Pranjiwandas, Malvi M R and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

4664-22—N C Dalal and Co, Lakhmandas Gordhandas v Cawasji Peerozsha and Co, Amarchand and M.

1306-22—Mehta L and Co, Yahya G Khairulla v Manji Shivji Bros, Shah and Ch.

4745-22—N C Dalal and Co, Panachand Kasturchand v Vadilal Sakalchand, M B Chothia and Co.

4798-22—N C Dalal and Co, Panachand Kasturchand v Jugjiwandas Chhagan, Mehta L and Co.

4800-22—N C Dalal and Co, Panachand Kasturchand v Popatlal Girdharlal, Purnanand Cl and J.

3807-22—Mulla and M, The Meyer Sassoon Mills Ltd v Essa Haji Abdool Sakoor, Merwanji K and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

3591-22—Crawford B and Co, The Allahabad Bank Ltd v James Kieth Fisher and Co, Payne and Co, Craigie B and C.

2659-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Sunderrao Gopinath Jayakar v Ramchandra Vinayak Oka, Dabholker and Co.

2148-20—Dallas and Co, Kanji Premji v Krishnaji Kesrimal and anr, Payne and Co.

2146-20—Dallas and Co, Kanji Premji v Krishnaji Keshrimal, Payne and Co.

2766-22—Thakoredas and Co, Chunilal Balmukundas v Bomanji Cooverji and ors, Mantri and Co.

3773-22—Jamsedji R and D, Prakaschand Motilal v Rawji Motichand and anr, Amin and D, Jamshedji R and D.

1513-22—Malvi M R and Co, Rai Sunderabai widow v Rawji Jugjiwan and ors, Mulji Th and Co.

5154-22—Motichand and D, Chaturbhoj Vaghji Vyas v The Exchange Prospecting Co, Judah and S.

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FINANCE & ECONOMICS

WEEKLY REVIEW.

BY "KRISTODAS."

His Highness the Aga Khan will surely not be charged with any racial bias or any extremist heresies by the fire-eating capitalistic Press of Calcutta, which has been pounding the Fiscal Commission and specially the minority section of it, for daring to write what they have written with reference to this necessity for protection for Indian industries. His Highness observed in his recent speech at the prize distribution ceremony of the Anjuman-i-Islam High School, that Indians all sincerely hoped and trusted that the splendid ideal placed before the nation in the Minority Report of the Fiscal Commission in brilliant words that India might hold the commanding position as one of the industrial countries might come true. These observations coming from one of such international repute and prestige as His Highness will but serve to confirm the fact that the Minority Report represented the views, sentiments and feelings of the Indian people and that attacks made against this Report arise purely from a selfish desire on the part of a handful of the Britishers to prevent India from going in for protection, which they fear will come in the way of their own exploitation.

APPRENTICES FOR COMMERCIAL LIFE.

His Highness dilated in his sane and far-sighted address on the advisability of apprenticing youths under 20 to the commercial life. It has become usual with our youths and their parents to push on studies up to the completion of the college carreer and to devote no time to consider as to what is going to be their future career. This question, however, presents itself in all its intensity when the boy has completed his college career and received his degree. In England boys who want to take up commercial life join commercial firms in a very humble capacity as soon as they finish their secondary education. They rise up gradually to positions of trust and responsibility in the firms through dint of hard-work as also by getting themselves fit educationally by taking up educational courses in their spare moments. Out educationists and commercial men should put their heads together to evolve a scheme which will ensure a good preliminary commercial training to boys in their teens in order that they may not have to grope about finding employment at a late age. The University degree sometimes acts as positive hindrance in the way of many of our boys as it is thought that one with an University degree, specially if it is obtained in England or any other. It would be better, perhaps if University degrees were regarded as meant only for boys who wanted to take up any of the liberal professions or adopt an educational or political career. All the others who want to work in the commercial or industrial line should leave their studies at, say, fifteen or sixteen years of age and join commercial firms either in the capacity of apprentices or as ordinary workers. At the same time we have to remember the words of His Highness the Aga Khan that the modern conditions require on the part of business men working knowledge of modern affairs, the absence of which has ruined many a millionaire. "The budding commercial of to-morrow must have a thorough working colloquial knowledge, must know one foreign language and that foreign language must be English because apart from any other considerations it is the language of commerce throughout the world. He must know arithmetic; he must know geography; he must know the elements of science and he must be under twenty in any case."

It is an important problem on the solution of which depends our progress in trade and industries and our freedom from the obsession that the career of our boys must lie in some sort of Government or semi-Government services.

COOPERATION OF GOVERNMENT WITH COMMERCE.

The Birmingham Chamber of Commerce Journal publishes the following letter which has been addressed to the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce by Sir William Joinson Hicks, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Department of Overseas Trade:—

"I write to inform you that I have taken over my duties as Parliamentary Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade in succession to my friend and coleague, Sir Philip Lloyd-Greamt.

I shall do my utmost to ensure that my Department shall continue to render efficient service to the business community; and I am confident that I may look to the Chambers of Commerce to assist me in directing our efforts wisely, realising, as I do, the important part played by such powerful and representative bodies.

I shall be glad to hear from you at any time on any question which you wish to put before me and to receive any suggestions which you may have to make for the development of trade."

I do not know if such a letter was addressed to either of the local Chambers of Commerce by the Minister for Industries when he assumed charge of his office. It appears unlikely that any such action was taken by him for if such an action had been taken we would have in the course of these two years heard something of his interviews with the Committees of Chambers of Commerce or of other Commercial Associations. Not only has he steered clear of the only institutions which could have put him on right lines with regard to a subject regarding which he was pathetically innocent but during the tenure of his office he has not, so far as I remember, delivered even one speech with reference to the fast problems of trade and industries for which he is the Minister of such a commercial province as the Bombay Province. The Department of Industries was created long before the Hon. Dr. Paranjye came to be the Minister for Industries. The last two years, however, instead of showing any acceleration in the progress of that Department showed it down even to such an extent that as far as reports go, it has been decided that the Department should be abolished in near future. It is an achievement on which an Indian Minister cannot be congratulated.

POLITICS AND COMMERCE.

It has been several times said that politics and commerce are two distinct subjects and that one must not be confounded with the other. This advice of course is meant only for this country and not for the foreign countries where different conditions are allowed. British Chambers of Commerce understand by the word "politics" only party politics and try their best to steer clear of them but where the rights and privileges of British merchants are concerned they are always wide-awake and do not fight shy of questions just because they happen to be so-called political questions. This with regard to the question of Turkish Capitulations, the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce addressed a pretty strong letter to His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The letter which is given below shows with what cool effrontery British merchants consider it a heaven-sent right to have special privileges even in foreign countries in the shape of inviolability of person and domicile, freedom to trade, treatment in tax and jurisdiction of their own consular courts. It is notorious fact which needs no emphasis now that Indian subjects of His Majesty are treated with but scant courtesy in the different colonies to which they have emigrated. If British Chambers of Commerce can write to the Minister for Foreign Affairs asking for special privileges for British merchants, cannot our Chambers of Commerce and other public institutions move in the matter of having for Indian residents in the Colonies at least the same privileges as are enjoyed by the colonials in this country?

"My Lord,—I am directed on behalf of the Council of this Chamber to state that they have had under consideration a communication received from the British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States, with reference to the position which is likely to arise owing to the abrogation of the Turkish Capitulations after the withdrawal of the Allied control and Forces from Constantinople.

Having regard to the very important financial and economic interests which Great Britain has in Turkey, and to the large number of British subjects domiciled and carry on trade there, and having regard also to the fact that, without the Capitulations, or in their absence of guarantees or treaties of a similar character, binding upon the Turkish Government, it will be impossible for British subjects to continue to live in Turkey, the Chamber sincerely trust that at the forthcoming Peace Conference, to frame a Treaty of Peace between Turkey and the Allies, the British Government will strenuously press for the insertion of such provisions as will meet the reasonable needs of Great Britain and its subjects resident in Turkey, and secure the inviolability of the person and domicile of the latter, their freedom to trade, equal treatment in taxation and the jurisdiction of their own Consular Courts.

The Chamber earnestly hopes that in the negotiation of the Peace Treaty the wishes and the views of the British community in Turkey will be closely and carefully consulted so as to avoid the irreparable injury which would be inflicted upon them if they were deprived of the principal rights which they enjoy under the Capitulations."

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

With regard to Imperial Preference the "Economist" observes that the sentiment of patriotism undoubtedly exercises a strong influence but doubts from a purely economic standpoint whether the preferential margin will be largely increased in the immediate future as the policy of the Governments concerned assumes at the protection of the home markets for the benefit of home producers. These last words are worth noticing by those critics of the report of the Fiscal Commission who would have the people responsible for the minority minute hanged on the nearest lamp-post for their temerity in even suggesting a policy of protection for this country. The "Economist" also mentions that as most of the Dominions carry on a very large trade with foreign countries they would naturally be slow to run the risk of interfering with profitable business connections. It means, in short, that the Empire idea will not be taken up if it interferes with the business interests of the Colonies. Not only are the Colonies not zealous with regard to Imperial Preference but a trade agreement has recently been concluded between Canada and France whereby the former grants to France and the French Colonies and Protectorates the Canadian intermediate tariff and favoured nation treatment generally. What will be said if India thus concludes, if she can do so, a favoured nation treaty with Japan, for instance? It would evoke howls from the Anglo-Indian commercial community and from Lancashire interests in the House of Commons. The Preference, instituted in the United Kingdom in 1919, took the form of an additional duty of 2s. 6d. to 4s. per gallon on non Empire spirits and of a reduction of duty on other articles produced in, and consigned from, the Empire—viz., of one-sixth in the Customs duties on tea, cocoa, coffee, chicory, sugar and cognate goods, dried fruits, tobacco and motor spirits; of one-third in the Customs duties on cinematograph films, clocks and watches, motor cars and cycles, and musical instruments; and of varying amounts in the Customs duties on wine.

JOTTINGS.

INDIAN SHIPPING.

II.

Last week in these columns we referred to the rumours of an impending scheme for amalgamating the Scindia Steam Navigation Company with their most formidable rival, the British India Company, and we declared that it would be a misfortune for the country if such a scheme was allowed to go through. It is a matter of sincere gratification that the Directors have seen the error of the suggestion and accordingly negatived it unequivocally and finally. There must be hope for a country whose capitalist leaders are able to consider and decide such questions with due reference to the national bearings of such issues. For we cannot disguise the fact and neither the Directors nor the shareholders of the Company could be unaware of it that this solitary Indian venture has yet to face many difficulties; and that, therefore, from a merely financial point of view the suggestion of amalgamation with an older, stronger, foreign concern might seem acceptable. But in such matters financial considerations are not the only considerations and even if they were the Directors of the Scindia Company may well be told that they have not yet exhausted all the means of making the concern a financial success. Mr. Narottam Morarji, in the passage of his speech at the last annual general meeting which has by now become a classic, has roundly accused the Government of India of acts of positive hostility towards Indian concerns; and though the present Government might pretend to ignore such serious charges, the day cannot be distant when the authorities would be obliged radically to revise their outlook, and reform their measures regarding State aid to indigenous enterprise. As against the apathy or hostility of the Government, there is, the Directors ought to realise, the growing force of patriotic sentiment, which, manifesting itself in the instance of the Rangoon rice merchants, who are willing to give the Indian concern a preference over the British company is bound to spread, till the entire carrying trade of the Indian shippers might come to be entrusted to the Indian ship-owners. The lafter, it need hardly be added, must never overlook the ideal of public service even in their search for private gain; but it is not difficult to reconcile the two, provided the same spirit animates the directors of the Indian shipping concerns as has been the case in the instance under notice.

It may be added that, while legitimately the Indian shipping concerns ought to have reserved for them by law the entire monopoly of the coasting trade, the Scindia Company could even now command its proper share of the business, if only it would expand itself in proper directions. It would not do for the concern, demanding its legitimate recognition as an Indian company entitled to special protection to obtain its fair share of the Indian carrying trade by means of an alliance with a foreign company, by joining, that is, the so-called Conference. For the methods of the Conference to secure business include expedients which cannot be commended. The Scindia's share of the carrying trade, whether it be 100,000 tons per annum, or quarter of a million or the entire Indian carrying trade, would be much more effectively secured and permanently retained, if the Directors concert means to recommend themselves to the shippers in all ports of India by the cheapness, promptness and regularity of the service than by joining in an arrangement to exploit the shippers and tax unfairly the country's productive capacity. If the rumour be true that the Scindia Company did receive an offer from Lord Inchcape to amalgamate, the only answer the Directors of the former can make with dignity and self-respect, is to purchase at once half-a-dozen more cargo steamers, and make plans for an extensive fleet for passenger-carriage atleast along the coast. They have very large amounts of cash in hand practically lying idle; and the cost of a steamer to-day is nowhere near what it was when the original sin of the "Loyalty" was acquired Business sentiment is slowly veering round in favour of Indian enterprise; and State assistance is bound to follow. A considerable proportion of the capital is still uncalled, and there cannot be a better use for it than the purchase or construction of specially designed passengers ships for coastal traffic. But whether the Directors of the Company rise to the occasion in this regard or not, it cannot be impressed too often upon them that the one condition of success for this venture is that its owners and operators do not forget the fact of its being an Indian concern working in the interests of the Indian nation.

EFFICACY OF MONETARY SUBSTITUTES

The Hon. Secretary of the London Clearing Bankers, according to the financial papers received by the last mail, has made the following statement with regard to the total clearings in the British banks:—

The total clearings in 1922 amounted to £37,161,461,000, or an increase of £2,230,902,000 over the previous year. As the general level of prices in 1922 was materially lower than in 1921, this clearing must be held to represent a much greater volume of business than is indicated by the excess in clearing house transactions given above. The increase in the Town clearing (£2,512,521,000) has more than accounted for the increase in the general total.

These figures have a double lesson. On the one hand, comparing the volume of business handled as indicated by the above figures with the actual amount of currency in use, we find that on a very small volume of currency (not exceeding in Great Britain more than £500 million in all forms) a very large measure of business may be transacted, if only we could devise effective and popular substitutes for money. But on the other hand, supposing the absence of substitutes like those commonly in use in Britain, the volume of currency, including all available media of exchange, required for a satisfactory handling of present-day business in the leading countries would be much greater, somewhere nearer the clearing House figure than that for the total amount of currency in circulation. It was calculated by Sir John Lubbock, afterwards Lord Avebury, in the "Statistical Journal" for September 1865, that out of every million pounds paid into his bank, only £21,500 consisted of bank notes, and £6,210 consisted of coin-thus giving a percentage of 2.7 for notes and coins combined out of the total payments. According to the latest statistics on the same point, in 1922 out of every million pounds paid into a British Bank, only £4,230 consisted of bank notes, and £2,640 coins, giving a combined percentage for notes and coins of 0.7 as against the 99.3 of cheques and drafts and other similar substitutes for money.

This wholesale substitution of very cheap but effective substitutes for the costly and often inconvenient coined currency makes for a very great economy and elasticity in the commercial organisation of a credit. We in India would do well to take this lesson to heart. According to figures recently published, the Government of India still follows the wasteful and uneconomic method of maintaining cash balances of about 17 crores or more, without including the corresponding balances maintained in England. The Government of India, if we do not woefully misread their intention, have themselves indicated the possibility of a revision of our currency and banking system, by throwing overboard the shibboleth of maintaining a fixed exchange by artificial means in their latest announcement re. the resumption of the sale of Council Bills. A new Finance Minister has recently taken charge of that important department of our national administration, free, we hope, from the usual prejudices of the Anglo-Indian official class in this regard. Maw not then this be the right psychological moment to suggest that in the revised Indian currency system ample provision should be made in facilitate the introduction of cheap substitutes for metallic currency, suited to intelligence and customs of the people of India?

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 23.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp	—
" " Sales of East Indian	50
" " Imports	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Newyork advanced bullbish Gov't Ginners report and limited offerings.

Mid. Americans Spot Good demand			16.20
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels			18·00
New York, 11 a.m.	March		28 47
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	May		28·67
	July		28·41
New Orleants 10 a.m.	Mar.		28.12
	July		28.08

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool Jan. 24,

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Jan.	16·16
Feb.	15·98
Mar.	15.92
April	—
May	15·89
June	—
July	15·46
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	14.48
Nov.	—
Dec.	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 23.

Months	To-day's Prices
Jan.	15.99
February	15.82
March	15.73
April	15.61
May	15.52
June	15.38
July	15.27
Aug.	15.02
Sept.	14.66
Oct.	14.32
Nov.	14.15
Dec.	14,02

Tone:—Firm.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Jan. 24.

Futures at New York	Jan.	28.35
	Mar.	28.52
	May	28.71
	July	28.40

Liverpool, Jan. 24.

Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool	Jan.	16.28
	Mar.	16.03
	May	15.81
	July	15.55

London, Jan. 24.

Telegraphic Transfers 1/5 Unsettled.
Bar Gold £4-9-9 Steady.
Bar Silver Spot 32 11/16 Steady.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 23.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		1,8000
" Exports to Great Britain		14,000
" " to Continent		Nil.
Futures at New York	Jan.	28.45
" " "	March	28.62
" " "	May	28.78
" " "	July	28.52
Spot Cotton at New York		28.75
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		28·38
Futures at New Orleans	March	28,29
" " "	May	28.30
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		12 1/16
Demand Bills		—
Silver Commercial bars U. S. mined		99 5/8
Do. Foreign		66 1/2

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 23.

Months	To-day's prices
January	17·40
February	17·55
March	17·65
April	17.80
May	17·90
June	18.00
July	18.05
August	18·15
September	18·20
October	18·25
November	18·30

Manchester Market—Encouragin Cloth turn over

Yorns—Firms.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Jan. 23.

M. G. Bengal	Good	8·90
" "	Fully Good	9.30
" "	Fine	9.70
No. 1 Oomra,	Good	10·95
" "	Fully Good	11.35
" "	Fine	11.75
M. G. Broach	Good	12.95
" "	Fully Good	13.35
" "	Fine	13.75
M. G. Scinde	Good	8.80
" "	Fully Good	9.20
" "	Fine	9.60

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan, 23.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 19 1/8
Hongkong	118 1/2
National	46
P. and O. Banking Corporation	£ 13 7/8
Eastern Bank	5 1/4

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 23.

Rentes 3 per cent	58 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	32 3/8
" " 2 months hence	31 5/16

Closing Tone of silver:—Steady India bought China Sold.

Discount Bank of England Rates	£ 3
per cent since 17th July 1922,	
Interest day to day loans	7/8
" " 7 day Market loans	1 3/8
xchange Belgium	£ 120
" Athens	37,250

WAR LOANS ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 88 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 89 5/8
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 %	56 5/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	38 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	66 3/4
Govt. Securities 3%	57 3/4
7 per cent Indian Loan	£ 115 1/2

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris — Francs —

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—62 1/2 lbs Jan.-Feb. Value	45 6
Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs Jan.-Feb. Value	45/3
Australian Jan.-Feb. Value	5 1/16
Karachi Barley Jan.-Feb.	28
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C,I,F. Jan.-Feb. Value	49/6
" Red Karachi 480 lbs. C. I. F. Jan.-Feb, Sellers	49

Tone—Dull.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Real Bold Jan.-Feb, Nominal	£ 17 1/4
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat. per ton	—
LINSEED Argentine Jan-Feb Buyers Slow	£ 17 1/4
RAPESEED, Brown Cawnpore per ton opened Firmer closed without change	—
LINSEED, Bombay per ton Jan.-Feb. Nominal	£ 20
LINSEED Plate Export 44,000 Tons Jan-Feb. Sellers	—
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Early Jan-Paid	9 1/4
TORIA RAPESEED—Jan.-Feb. Quoted hardening	£ 17 1/2

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar C. & F, Calcutta 16-18 Feb. Value	19/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar, Sellers	20/7 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Feb-Mar. Sellers	21
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Feb.-Mar, Sellers	21
Cuban Sugar Feb.-Mar.	£ 16 5/8

Tone:—Dull.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Feb-Mar,	17
Plantations First Latex Crepe Jan.	18 1/8
Freighs of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	13/9

Tone:—Firm.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 68
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 64 3/4
Copper Braziers	82
Yellow Metal	7 7/8
Hard spelter	79 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	£ 18 5/8

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON

(From our Correspondent.)

Jan. 25.

A drop of 10 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. Liverpool is reported 29 points higher. The position of the American market remains unchanged. Trade reports are also good. Private telegrams from Livrpool show that slight rain has fallen in Texas and West. We are still inclined to believe in higher prices. The Marwari Bazar opened this morning barely steady at Rs. 510½ for F. G. M. G. Broach April/May, and after going up by a rupee gradually declined to Rs. 508½ on Offices selling. The Bazar was kept closed at 1-30 p.m. It re-opened at about 3 p.m. at Rs. 511 an dadvanced till Rs. 514½ on buying by Marwari Operators. Again on selling by Offices the values eased to Rs. 512½ which rate ruled at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 512. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 514 and closed easier at Rs. 508½ on heavy selling by Japanese Houses.

Fine M. G. Oomra January opened at Rs. 462. To-day being settlement day for this contract the prices jumped to Rs. 470 and the Official Room-rate was quoted at Rs. 480 while Oomra March opened at Rs. 452½. On selling by a Japan House the prices gave way to Rs. 450. From this level the market improved to Rs. 457½ on buying by Offices and Commission Houses, and the rate at 4 p.m. was quoted at Rs. 456½. F. G. M. G. Bengal March was Rs. 370 nominal. The Official Room-rate for Bengal January was quoted at Rs. 385.

Our market for ready cotton remained steady and the demand was better. About 7,000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

To-day's tenders are as follows:—

F. G. M. G. Bengal	700 Bales
F. M. G. Oomra Berar	900 Bales
F. M. G. Oomra Central Provinces No. 1	1,100 Bales
F. M. G. Oomra Central Provinces No. 2	1,200 Bales
Total tenders upto-date:—	
F. G. M. G. Bengal	2,700 Bales
F. M. G. Berar	3,500 Bales
F. M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	8,000 Bales
F. M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	2,900 Bales
Total	17,100 Bales

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (5. P. M.)

Bombay, Jan. 25.

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	April-May		508 1/2
F. G. Bengal	March		368
Fine Oomra	March		452

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 25.

Liverpool due to open to-day about 10 points lower.

We have received the following cables from Messrs. Weld and Co., Liverpool, dated the 24th instant:—

(1) 9-55 a.m.—"Central Texas slow drizzling rain yesterday precipitation less quarter inch, heavy rain North Texas, some rain West, rain and cold would much improve prospects next crop."

(2) 8-55 p.m.—"Large general buying, straddle and hedge selling, Manchester reports read better. New York, considerable realizing, shorts selling expecting a reaction, some buying orders by trade on limits. Think decline has gone far enough."

E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay. Jan. 25.

Settlement rates.			Rs.
F. G. Broach	April-May		510
Fully Good Bengal	March		370
Fine Oomra	March.		453
Good Southerns	May-June		525

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 25.

Description	Super-Fine	F	Good	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	420	405	385	370
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	495	480	465	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1	530	515	500	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	515	500	485	—

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay Jan. 25.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	2	0
E. D. Sassoon	1	1	3
Tata	1	0	0
Elphinstone	1	1	3
Longcloth (Full weight) No. 34-40 inches:—			
Rachael per lb.	—	—	—
Standard per lb.	1	9	6
Century per lb.	1	9	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	9	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	10	0
Textile per lb.	1	9	0
Phoenix	1	9	6
Pear	1	9	0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh)	1	7	0
Elphinstone (Balti)	1	10	0
Jacob (Four Minar)	1	10	0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	10	6
Swan Finlay per lb.	—	—	—
Pearl per lb.	1	9	6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	10	6
Longcloth X quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	11	0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	10	0
Kohinoor per lb.	1	10	0
Pearl per lb.	1	9	6
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34-40:—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	8	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	8	6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	7	6
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	—	—	—
E. D. (Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1	7	6
Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb.	1	7	6
Salita—			
Century per lb.	1	7	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	0
Grey Drill Century—			
No. 1125 per piece	15	0	0
No. 125 1/2 per lb.	13	12	0
Dhooties:—7. 8 and 9 yards—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	10	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	0
Dhooties:— 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb	1	10	0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	
Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills:—			
Standard per piece	6	12	0
Phoenix per piece	7	0	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	14	0
Hindustan per piece.	7	0	0
Check 5 1-2 lb. Grey Drill:—			
Textile per piece	7	2	0
Pearl per piece..	7	10	0
Bleached Check:—			
Textile per piece	—	—	—
Kasturchand per piece	8	8	0
Bombay United per piece	8	4	0
Black Check 5 lbs:—			
Textile per piece	9	0	0
Spring per piece	—	—	—
E. D. Rachae	7	10	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 4 p.m. on 24th Jan, 1922.

Cotton	39,283 Bales
Wheat	17,370 Qrs
Linseed	3,857 "
Rapeseed	1,599 "
Gingelly seed	5,786 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	10,700 "
Castorseed	5,303 "
Rice	12,397 "
Myrabollams	5,605 "
Cottonseed	20,573 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	7,627 "
Jawar	667 "
Masur	453 "
Barley	Nil "
Bajra	7,728 "
Coal	1,905 Tons.
Three days' total.	

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 25th Jan. 1923.

	Markets Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 23/32
Bank Demand	1-4 3/4
Doc Acceptance 3 m/s	—
Fes Demand	500
American Dollars	306
Honkong Dollars	165
Shanghai	225
Japan	147 1/23
Singapore	167

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Jan. 25.

Bars Gold ready—Rs. 25-10-0.
Bars Gold forward—Rs. 24-14-0.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement—Rs. 24-4-9.
Bars Silver ready—Rs. 80-6-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement—Rs. 80-4-0.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement—78-5-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate—Bank's selling T. T. 1/5.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 1/32.
On London—Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 3/16.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 7/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/5 9/16.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/5 3/8.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/5 7/16.
Tone of Exchange:—Uncertain but steady.
On Paris—Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 507.
Bank's buying 3/Mst D. A. Frcs. 537.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 527.
On Japan—Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 166½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 141.
On Hongkong—Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 163.
On Shanghai—Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 223.
On Singapore—Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 166.
On New York—Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 304.
London Gold ready—sh. 89-9.
London Silver ready—d. 32-11.
London Silver forward—d. 31-9.
Tone of Silver—Steady, India bought, Market depends upon India.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange:—dol. 4.65-11/16.
French Exchange:—Frcs. 72.20.
Swiss Exchange:—Frcs. 25.00.
Belgium Exchange:—Frcs. 72.50.
Italian Exchange:—Liras. 97.50.
German Exchange:—Mrks. 97000.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper—Rs. 57/8.
5 per cent. War Loan—Rs. 83.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan—Rs. 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan—Rs. 78.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1923—99/8.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928—Rs. 100.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926—Rs. 99/4.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1932—Rs. 99/12.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935—Rs. 103/8.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974—Rs. 67.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1936—Rs. 94/8.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal—due 1974—Rs. 67.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal—due 1929 to 49—Rs. 94/8.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974—Rs. 67.

The Share Market is closed to-day.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan. 25th 5 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready	Bazar Terms Rs.	a.	p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	51	0	0	7	9	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	50	0	0	7	7	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	52	0	0	7	12	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9	8	0	10	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9	12	0	10	4	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10	4	0	10	12	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12	6	0	12	14	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12	0	0	12	8	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	71	0	0	14	6	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	69	0	0	13	14	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	66	0	0	13	8	0
Teelseed Black	62	0	0	12	6	0
Poppyseed, White	12	8	0	13	4	0
Groundnuts	63	0	0	12	12	0
Mowraseed	6	2	0	7	0	0
Barley	32	0	0	—	—	—
Castorseed	55	0	0	11	0	0
Cotton Seeds-Ready Delivery	36	0	0	5	3	0

Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	7	6	9			
Linseed May	12	4	3			

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Benefit Performance of Dr. Tagore's "Waterfall" by National Boy Scouts Association, Baliwalla Grand Theatre, Grant Road, 8-30 p.m. (S. T.).

SATURDAY, January 27.

Salle Francaise: Lecture on Novels for the People, 6-30 p.m.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Public Lecture by Rev. Father R. Zimmerman, S.J., on "Sanskrit Studies in the West", at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. G. K. Nariman to preside.

BAND AT THE CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

The band of the G. I. P. Railway Regiment, A. F. (India) will play a varied programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand today (Friday) commencing from 6 p.m. (B. T.).

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Owing the cable trouble slightly increased delay must be expected for telegrams via Suez to and from Europe and beyond.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

'D' WARD VOTERS' MEETING.

A public meeting of the voters in 'D' Ward will be held to-day at 9-15 p.m. in Mohun Buildings, near Cinema Majestic, Girgaum. The candidates will address the meeting.

MEETING AT MAHIM ROAD.

A public meeting will be held today at Mahim Road under the presidency of Mr. Chotani.

PUBLIC MEETING OF 'D' WARD VOTERS.

Under the auspices of the 'D' Ward Committee of the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party, a public meeting will be held in Shastri Hall, Grant Road, to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) when Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay, Messrs. V. J. Patel, Jamnadas M. Mehta, K. F. Nariman and others will address the voters on the ensuing Municipal Elections. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

WESTERN INDIA NATIONAL LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyar, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., India's representative at the League of Nations, will address the members of the Western India National Liberal Association in the hall of the Servants of India Society, (Sandhurst Road) to-day at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) The Hon Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha, the President of the Association will preside. All members are cordially invited to attend.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

General Bramwell Booth's son, Ensign Wycliffe Booth, will deliver a public lecture today (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum. General Booth is also expected to be present. All are cordially invited to attend.

Prof. P. L. Buck of the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, U.S.A. will deliver a public lecture on "American Spirit in Literature" on Friday, the 2nd February at 6-30 p.m. at the Prarthana Samaj Hall. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar will preside.

The A. E. League has enrolled the names of Dr. D. R. Hate and Mr. S. S. Shroff as life-members and Mr. G. K. Devadhar, as an Hon. Patron.

ISSUE BEFORE THE NATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay National Union and the Tilak Swaraj Sangh, there will be a public meeting to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Shriram Square of the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya when Deshbandhu Das, Babu Bhagwandas, Swami Satyadeo and Messrs. Rangaswami Iyengar and Rang Ayyar will speak on "The issue before the nation." Mr. N. C. Kelkar will preside on the occasion. All are cordially invited to attend.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

The second of a series of three lectures by Prof. C. N. Vakil, on "Economics of Soviet Russia" will be delivered to-morrow (Saturday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.), in the New University Building, opposite Watson's Hotel, first floor. The third lecture will come off on Saturday the 3rd proximo. The lectures are open to the public.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GUJARATI MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the Elphinstone College Gujarati Mandal Mr. N. B. Vibhakar will lecture on "The present dramatic stage of Bombay" at 4-30 p.m. to-morrow (Saturday) in the B.A. Class room, under the presidentship of Mr. N. B. Divatia. The lecture being in vernacular, all are cordially invited to attend.

THE MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

Prof. H. Hamill, I.E.S., of the Elphinstone College, will deliver a lecture on "Carlyle" in the Hall of the Union, Chowpatty, Sea Face, to-morrow (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

Prof. C. D. Pinto, M.A., LL.B. of the St. Xavier's College, will preside.

The lecture is open to the public and seats will be reserved for ladies.

A LOST SILVER WATCH.

Mr. L. H. Bolar writes under date January 25th:—"I found a silver Wrist Watch this morning at Victoria Terminus Station. The person to whom it belongs may apply to me on any week day between the hours of 12 noon and 6 p.m., at the office of the Agricultural Implements Co., Ltd., 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay."

SAINT FRANCIS XAVIER.

There will be a solemn High Mass on Sunday the 28th instant at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.) in the Church of St. Francis Xavier Ville Parle.

This Church has a rare possession in a relic of the great Saint to kiss whose feet millions recently pilgrimaged to Goa from every part of India and the Overseas. This relic will be exposed in the Church on the morning of the 28th for veneration and kissing from 9-30 to 11-30. Those who had not the good fortune to go to Goa have an opportunity to honour the Saint on this occasion. This Church is five minutes walk from the suburban Ville Parle station on the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

CHECKING AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

On Thursday morning the Ticket Collectors and Ticket Inspectors of the Victoria Terminus Station under the supervision of Mr. D'Souza, Chief Ticket Collector, mustered strong at the different platforms and overbridges at the Crawford Market end of the station and subjected passengers arriving by local trains to severe examination for the production of their Season tickets and railway tickets. By eleven o'clock in the morning when the traffic takes a normal shape, the embargo was raised when it was found that in a short space of two hours or so, not less than 53 persons were found travelling without tickets and 22 persons were challenged for carrying goods without issuing luggage tickets. Among the 53 travelling without tickets were also two who used Season tickets of their friends or relatives. The delinquents were let off on their paying double the schedule fare with of course the confiscation of Season tickets from their pseudo owners.

GUZERAT RAILWAYS.

In proposing the adoption of the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 30th September 1922, Mr. Hebblethwaite, who presided at the 13th ordinary general meeting of the Guzerat Railways Co. Ltd. said that the results shown in the accounts were satisfactory, especially considering that a certain amount of disorganisation of routine work must necessarily have taken place in connection with the handing over of the Working and Maintenance of the Railways to the B. B. & C. I. Railway. A specially satisactory feature of the year's working was the reduction in working expenses. The volume of traffic was slightly less than it was during the previous year, but the working expenses had been reduced to an extent which had resulted in the net earnings being slightly greater than they were in the corresponding previous year, and he congratulated the B. B. & C. I. Railway administration on their economical working during the first half year of their control.

During the year under review, negotiations had been completed with the B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. with the result that the Railway assumed charge of the Working and Maintenance of the lines as from the 1st April last. This change in the administration of the Railways had necessitated the execution of an agreement between the Secretary of State and the B. B. & C. I. Railway whereby the B.B. & C. I. Railway would be appointed Working Agency on behalf of Government in place of the Company itself. The terms of this agreement had generally been settled but the draft of the agreement itself had not actually been received from Government for execution. The result of the transfer would be that the Railways would still be worked for actual cost and the subordinate staff continue but the general supervision would be undertaken by the superior staff of the B. B. & C. I. Railway in place of the Company's officers and to cover the cost of this supervision a percentage of 12 per cent of the gross earnings of the Railway would be paid to the B. B. & C. I. Railway. The transfer of the Working and Maintenance of the Railway did not in any way affect the position of the Agents who would continue to perform the same duties with regard to the management of the Company, supervision of expenditure etc., as they had carried out in the past and he hoped that the change in the practical administration of the Railways would be to the advantage of the Company's shareholders as a whole.

MOTOR FATALITY.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, concluded inquest on Thursday touching the death of Maiku Adhin (30), a washerman, who was knocked down by motor car No. 7727 driven by Rowji Jugga near Charni Road Station on the 18th instant.

The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji said he was driving along the Queen's Road in his motor car from Fort towards Malabar Hill, when near Charni Road Station he saw motor car No. 7727 coming from the direction of the Opera House at a speed of about 12 to 15 miles an hour. A Dhobi was crossing the road with a bundle of clothes on his head. The motor car came on and knocked him down. It stopped after going about 25 paces.

Replying to the Coroner, Mr. Manmohandas said he saw the driver did nothing to avoid the man, but drove straight on without sounding the horn. There was nothing to prevent him from seeing the man. He did not swerve or slow down though he could have done so.

Questioned by Mirajker witness said he saw the car approaching and the Dhobi crossing the railway line side to the east side. He did not know whether the Dhobi saw the car, but he did not change his motion nor did he hesitate.

The jury returned a verdict of death from fracture of the skull resulting from his having been accidentally knocked down by a motor car.

RAILWAY FATALITIES.

On Wednesday evening Murlidhar Ganpat (40), a labourer, tried to alight from a train in motion at Kalyan when he fell under the train and his legs were cut off. After being treated at the Kalyan dispensary he was brought to Bombay for treatment in J. J. Hospital, but died on the way at Byculla Station.

On Tuesday evening an up-train was running through the line from Kalyan to Kurla when near Kurla Station Lahru Hussain (12) was knocked down while crossing the line. Lahru's legs were cut off and was removed to J. J. Hospital, where he died soon after admission.

FOUND UNCONSCIOUS.

On Wednesday at about 11-50 p.m., Captain Mathews and Mr. Evans residing at Laburnum Road noticed a Hindu, aged about 30, lying injured and unconscious on Queen's Road. They removed him in a taxi to the J. J. Hospital, where he died soon after his admission. The deceased seemed to have been knocked down by a passing motor car.

DECCAN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

The Gandharva Natak Mandali staged their well-known play "Swayamvara" on Wednesday night for the benefit of the Deccan Merchants' Association. There was a large gathering and the play was much appreciated Mr. M. R. Jayakar, in the interval, made a presentation to Mr. Bal Gandharva, on behalf of the Association. He said the Association was established in 1914 for the purpose of encouraging commercial spirit among the Deccanis, who were so backward in that respect The Association had done very useful work hitherto and at the last Conference held in Bombay it was decided to start a Maharashtra Merchants' Fund, and the Gandharva Natak Mandali with their usual generosity had given them this benefit performance. The Mandali was deservedly popular among the Marathi speaking public and he asked Mr. Bal Gandharva to accept a small present on behalf of the Association. Mr. Jayakar then presented a piece of brocade to him and also garlanded him. Mr. K. B. Joshi in thanking Mr Jayakar and the Company, announced the following donations to the Fund:—

Dr. Bhajekar, Messrs. S. R. Khopkar, K. B. Joshi, H. K. Gokhale, L. G. Mahajani, G. H. Divekar, D. S. Kanetkar, K. D. Bhagwat, G. S. Ranade, S. K. Padhye, M. R. Jayakar, Motilal Manekchand, Ogale Brothers, G S. Mhasker and Mrs. Landge (Yeotmal), Rs 500 each; Messrs. Nabar, Salwekar, Prof. R. M. Joshi, Messrs. D. S. Yande, S. V. Joshi, Y. S. Joshi, S. V. Sohani, P. Shamrao, G. N. Potdar, M. V. Gandhi, Wadekar, Gangadharpant Joshi and D. B. Barve. Rs. 250 each; and Mr. V. B. Potdar, Rs. 50. Total Rs 10,800.

The following members of the Finance Committee have been appointed:—

Bala Sahib Pant Pratinidhi Oundhkar, Dr Bhajekar (Treasurer), S. R. Khopkar, K. B. Joshi (Joint Moving Director), H. K. Gokhale, L. G. Mahajani (Moving Director), Prof. R. M. Joshi, P. Shamrao (Joint Treasurer), G. H. Divekar, M. K. Padhye (Nagpur), Karmarkar (Sangli), G. S. Ranade, Shankarrao Patharnekar (Belgaum), G. N. Potdar, G. V. Ogale (Karad), R. R. Naubar, N. V. Godbole (Poona) and D B. Barve.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

WALK-OVER IN B. WARD.

We understand that seven out of the 23 candidates who were nominated for election to the Municipal Corporation from the B. Ward have retired, leaving 16 to be elected and as there are 16 seats, there will thus be no election for the B. Ward. The retiring Candidates are Messrs. (1) Vazirali Bandealli, (2) Abdul Rehman Haji Yakub, (3) Abbasali Abdeali Haji, (4) A. N. Surve, (5) Nanabhai D. Upadhya (6) Dr. Jadhavji Hansraj, and (7) Isufali Abdul Husein Tambuwalla.

In the A. Ward Messrs. D. P. Dastoor and Hasanbhai Kambhatta have retired.

In the Bhuleshwar Ward Messrs, N. M. Dumasia, Narandas Purshottam and Naranji Dayal have, we understand, withdrawn their candidature.

In the D. Ward, Mr. Jehangir Dosabhai Bhiwandiwala and in the E. Ward Messrs. Nanabhoy Savant and Dinshah Hormasji Bottlewala have retired.

'G' WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The office of the Bombay 'G' Ward District Congress Committee will be entirely closed on Monday the 29th instant on account of the Municipal Elections.

ENSUING MINICIPAL ELECTION AND COW PROTECTION,

RESPONSE TO HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE'S LETTER.

The Hon. Secretary, Bombay Humanitarian League, writes:—

In reply to the letters addressed by the Bombay Humanitarian League to the candidates who stand for election at the forthcoming Municipal Election, asking them whether they would support the question of "Cow Protection" in the Corporation, the following candidates have agreed to give their support to the question.

Hence the voters are earnestly requested by the Bombay Humanitarian League to give their votes to these candidates as it will be in the interest of the voters as well as the citizens of Bombay.

Names of the candidates, who agree to support the question:—

Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson, Messrs. G. B. Trivedi, Ramchandra M. Bhatt, Jehangir B. Baman-Behram, Amiruddin Salehbhai Taibji, Dinshaw Bamanji Master, Nowroji Manekji Dumasia, Gulabchand Devchand Jhaveri, S. H. Jhabwala, Nanabhai L. Upadhyaya, Ramkrishna S. Navalkar, Drs. K. E. Dadachanji, Ratanshaw T. Nariman and Meherjibhai F Bisni.

LUCKNOW RACES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 25.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CUP.—Distance furlongs on Cup Course.

Mr Galstaun's BIDESIA, 9-13, Dobie	1
Maj Hillard's FALADEEN, 8-0, Northmore	2
Mr Galstaun's SLOW COACH, 10-5, Ruiz ...	
Mr Fawcett's PURE GEM, 6-7 (cd 7-0), Airish	4

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 25; Places Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 15-8.

THE EUPHRATES PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Lt-Col Kettlewell's KARUN, 8-1, Sleigh ...	1
Maj Elphinstone's CHUNGIZ, 8-4, Hoyt ...	2
Raj Bahadur Kalicharin's VARLET, 7-10, Meherjee	3
Sir Ismail Haji Sait's LOOKMAN, 9-12	4

Totes paid:—Win Rs 56-8; Places Rs. 19-8, Rs. 10 and Rs. 19.

THE CHUTTER MUNZIL PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs on Cup Course.

Raja Sripal Singh and Kour Rajendra Singh's SARFARAZ, 10-5, Ruiz	1
Maharaja of Dhar's DEVOTION, 8-4, Stokes	2*
Raja Sripal Singh's COBBLE, 7-13, Ritchie	2*
Thakur Chandika Pershad's KISHOREE, 7-0, Japheth	4

* Dead-heat.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 19-8; Places Rs. 7-8, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 8.

THE FOWNES CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs on Cup Course.

Capt Farrar's EMPTY TITLE, 10-12, Capt Barker	1
Maj Burridge's ARGENT, 9-7, Bethaws ...	2
Messrs Byass and Sheppard's LESTO 10-0 Byass	3
Capt Chaudhuri's RATLI, 9-7 (cd 9-12), MacAlister	4

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 10; Places Rs. 6 and Rs. 6.

THE BEIRUT PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs on Cup Course.

Mr Bashir Ali's SECOND STRING, 8-8, Stokes	1
Hakim M Mohomed's RANGOON, 8-0, Japheth	2
Mr Vernon's VERNON, 10-2, Sherwood ...	

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 25-8; Places Rs. 7-8, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 12.

THE POINTS CUP.—Distance 1 mile, 1 fur long.

Mr Goculdas' KINTA, 8-5 (cd 8-6), Maharaja	
Mr Leetham's CHATTY BIT, 8-10, Owner	
Mr Elliott's CHARMIO, 9-8, Stokes	
Messrs Byass and Sheppard's OXCROFT, 10-2, Byass	

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 52; Places Rs. 16-8, Rs. 12 and Rs. 7-8.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

There has been no improvement in the tone of the market for jute stocks and the prices were more or less unchanged. Cottons were slightly easier with little business. Coals displayed a weaker tendency as the deals recorded will indicate. The miscellaneous group was poorly supported and in tea the East India marked some advance. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3½ per cent. Government paper 52/3, 6 per cent. bonds (1927) 99/4.

Bank:—Imperial Bank 1325, Tata Industrial Bank 9 discount.

Cotton:—Dunbar 302, Kesoram 9/2.

Jute:—Alexandra pref 100, Alliance 510, Anglo-India 360, Bangalore 117, Benjamin 4/10 discount, Budge Budge 428, Champdany 180, Clive 34, Delta pref. 94/8, Gondalpara 794, Howrah 42, Kelvin 734, Lansdowne 296/8, Northbrook 51/8, Reliance 47/12.

Coal:—Bogra 5/10, Burrakur 36, Ghusick and Muslia 23/12, Searsole 13/10.

Miscellaneous:—Kangra Valley Slate 150, Britannia Brass 1/14, Marshall (India) Ltd. 6, Peaces Slipway Assam 12, Calcutta Oil and Cake 2/5, Titaghur Paper 9.

Tea:—Bishnauth 117, East India 90, Hasimara 52/8, Sapoi 14/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling four and seven-eighth pence and demand bills were one shilling four and twenty-nine thirty-two pence.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

HOW TO MEET ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURE.

An adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon, Mr. A. M. Khan presiding. There was interesting discussion on the rules of procedure of the Corporation as Mr. V. J. Patel who had sent a notice of amendment happened to slip off. He moved for adjournment of the house as a protest but his motion was defeated.

Dr. M. C. Javle at the outset moved that the general tax for the year 1923-24 be levied at the rate of 11 per cent and the budget estimate under this head be fixed at Rs. 1,20,26,000. He understood that Mr. Fazul Ibrahim Rahimtoola intended to move an amendment to increase the general tax by half per cent to meet the additional expenditure of the compulsory primary education in F and G Wards of the city. He thought, however, that an additional tax would not be required in view of the larger income from general taxation. But if they did not get it, they could increase the tax even in the middle of the year.

Mr. Hassanali M. Rahimtoola seconded the proposition.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved an amendment that general tax be levied at 10½ per cent.

Dr. Viegas said:

Revised Estimates of expenditure include the additional grants if therefore, the actuals are compared with the revised estimates it will be seen that the actuals are very much less than the revised estimates, as will be seen from the statement B. My first suggestion is that the actual expenditure under each of the two head namely, (a) budgetted expenditure and (b) additional grants sanctioned during the currency should be shown separately in the Administration reports.

In my opinion the Income for 1923-24 is under estimated to the extent of about Rs. 10 lakhs at least.

There is however absolutely no reason why additional grants should be sanctioned after the Budget is once framed except in a very few cases and that too for special urgent reasons.

There is no reason why this additional amount should be taken from the rate-payers. The general tax can be safely reduced by ½ per cent.

Dr. Viegas' amendment however was not seconded, and it fell through.

½ PER CENT OVER GENERAL TAXATION

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola then moved to levy half per cent tax over the general taxation to meet the expenditure of compulsory primary education in F and G Wards.

Mr. S. K. Bole seconded the amendment.

Mr. J. M. Mehta opposed the amendment as it would be giving a charter to raise taxes in future for every small thing.

Mr. V. J. Patel in agreeing with Mr. Mehta said there was no necessity to increase taxation. What they really wanted was a substantial retrenchment in every department of municipal works.

Mr. Joseph Baptista in opposing Mr. Patel said, he (Mr. Patel) had not shown any constructive way of retrenchment. His generalisation may do very well for a platform oration but not for the Corporation.

The Commissioner then in explaining the situation said that if the Schools Committee expected that a very considerable expenditure would be incurred on the compulsory education scheme, then the best thing would be to accept the amendment. As to Dr. Viegas' charge that revenue was under estimated and expenditure over estimated, he said in 1919-20 budget they allowed for an increase of Rs. 11 lakhs in the general tax over the previous year. They took that figure of the increase from the actual increase that had occurred. They realised Rs. 14 lakhs, that was to say, it was too little by three lakhs. That was in a year when rents had gone up to the utmost extent. In 1920-21 they estimated for an increase of Rs. 4½ lakhs in general tax and the actual increase realised was Rs. 3½ lakhs. In 1921-22 they estimated for an increase of Rs. 5½ lakhs and the actual increase was Rs. 8 lakhs, viz:—the original figure was under estimated by Rs. 2½ lakhs. In 1922-23 they estimated Rs. 10 lakhs and that was just the amount they realised. For 1923-24 they had estimated for an increase of Rs. 11½ lakhs in addition to Rs. 5 lakhs which was expected on account of the change in the Rent Act. He wished Mr. Patel had moved his amendment of which he had given notice for increasing the estimated income by Rs. 14 lakhs.

On taking votes Mr. Fazal's amendment was lost by a large majority only two voting for it and the original proposition was carried.

Mr. V. J. Patel at this asked the president as to what had happened to his notice of amendment in regard to the estimated income to be increased by Rs. 14 lakhs.

The president replied that the time to move the amendment was already gone. Mr. Patel had an opportunity to move his amendment while addressing the house opposing Mr. Fazal's amendment.

Mr. Patel, therefore, moved to adjourn the house for the arbitrary, one-sided and high-handed procedure adopted by the president in connection with the resolution moved by the chairman of the Standing Committee. He said they were considering budget estimates, a most important part of their work during the whole year. Every member, they all knew, criticised that expenditure was over estimated and income under estimated. In this connection he had given notice that revenue of this year be increased by Rs. 14 lakhs. It was the duty of the president to call upon him to move his amendment which he did not do with the result that the original proposition was passed. He thought this was a serious matter and he, therefore, moved adjournment of the house.

Mr. K. F. Nariman seconded.

Mr. J. M. Mehta suggested to allow Mr. Patel to move his amendment at some inconvenience to the house.

The Commissioner said Mr. Patel had an opportunity of moving his amendment at the time he opposed the amendment of Mr. Fazal. He was not little surprised when Mr. Patel sat down instead of moving his amendment.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia suggested to allow adjournment not as a vote of censure against the president but because the time limit of Mr. Patel's notice of amendment had not expired that day.

The motion for adjournment was put to votes and lost by a large majority.

The Corporation then adjourned after transacting minor business.

RISE IN PRICE OF RUBBER.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

The rise in price of rubber to eighteen pence per pound is due to buying orders from America and elsewhere. The sharp fall in premium on forward rubber indicates reduction of speculative account.

WASHINGTON NAVAL TREATY.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

With reference to a speech by the Japanese Premier in which he prophesied that if France and Italy failed to ratify the Washington Naval Treaty it would not be possible for the other signatories to reach a certain agreement, it is stated here that nothing is known in responsible quarters of any understanding between Britain, the United States and Japan regarding the course of action to be followed in the unlikely contingency of France and Italy failing to ratify the Treaty. —Reuter.

LONDON—PRAGUE AIR-SERVICE.

LEAFIELD (Oxford) Jan. 24th-25th.

Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary for Air, stated at London Chamber of Commerce that preliminary negotiations were taking place for establishing a civil air line between London and Prague, whereby the journey between the two capitals could be made in seven hours. He also stated that it had been decided to form a section of Chamber to deal with Czecho-Slogakian trade.—(B. O. W.)

MEMORIAL TO MR. WALTER PAGE.

An appeal for subscriptions to a memorial for perpetuating the name and services of late Walter Mr. H. Page, ex-American Ambassador to Britain has been issued by Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Lloyd George and other statesmen.

COLLAPSE OF "BERLINER TAGE—BLATT" OFFICES.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Twenty dead have been found as a result of the collapse of part of the office of the "Berliner Tageblatt." The collapsed building buried many employees.

DESHBANDHU DAS ON HIS WAY.

RECEPTION AT CHALISGAON AND BHUSAVAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CHALISGAON, Jan. 25.

The Chalisgaon public greeted and garlanded Deshbandu Das on his way to Bombay. Pansupari and attar were offered to him by the Secretary of the Taluka Congress Committee, Chalisgaon. A photo of Mahatma Gandhi decorated in handspun Khadi was presented amidst hearty and prolonged cheering. Messrs. Esufali Shet, Narayen Bakat, Kisandas Bhate and Bhagwat, in company with the Chalisgaon Bar, were present on the occasion.

AT BHUSAVAL.

JALGAON PETH, Jan. 25.

Mr. C. R. Das passed Bhusaval station this morning and was accorded a hearty reception on behalf of the Tilak Swaraj Sangha (East Khandesh Branch.) Prominent swarajists from Jalgaon, Bhusaval and Yaval attended. Mr. Das was garlanded amidst shouts of Bande Mataram Pandit Nehru not accompanying the party but comes two day's later owing to his daughter's illness.

DINNER TO DESHBANDHU DAS.

The Bombay National Union will give dinner in honour of Deshbandhu Das, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Hakim Ajmal Khan at the Sardargrih on Sunday the 28th instant at 8 p.m. The fee for the dinner is Rs. 2. Members who wish to join in the dinner are requested to pay their fee at the office of the Union (735, Girgaon Road) before 8 a.m. on the 28th instant. All members are requested to attend.

(Continued from Column 6.)

suit. His Lordship held that there was no collusion on the evidence before him. Only one point which was more or less technical was decided by his Lordship and it was whether relief could be obtained by cross-petition and not by separate petition. Section 15 of the Indian Divorce Act assisted the husband in this respect and his Lordship held that relief could be so obtained. As regards the co-respondent his nationality was open to some doubt. He was not a British subject at the date of this petition as he was living in Paris; therefore the point raised was whether the Court had jurisdiction to add a foreigner as co-respondent. His Lordship held that he could be so added. His Lordship also held the husband's allegations of adultery against the wife were clearly proof and therefore made decree nisi in favour of the husband for dissolution of marriage and order for costs was made against the co respondent.

Mr. J. D. Davar instructed by Messrs. Subnis and Goreganokar appeared for the wife.

Mr. Campbell instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Suyani for the husband.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSION.

(Before Justice Marten.)

The first criminal sessions was held yesterday before Justice Marten. There are thirty-four cases in this sitting. There are 22 cases of old offenders; one of hurt, two of dacoity, one of counterfeiting King's coin, one of administering a stupefying drug with intent to cause hurt, two of robbery, one of rape, one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, one of forgery, one of abduction, and of secreting currency notes from registered letters during transmission by post.

The cases of old offenders were taken up first. Two offenders pleaded guilty and in their case his Lordship reserved judgment. Remaining cases of the old offenders were then proceeded with.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ASSAULT ON EBRAHIM ADAMJI PEERBHOY.

APPEALS IN THE HIGH COURT.

Mohamedalli Hakimji, Roshan Alli Mohamedalli and Ismalji Tyaballi

vs.

The King-Emperor (Ebrahim Adamji Peerbhoy—Complainant).

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Justice Crump.)

These were appeals against the decision of R. B. Chunilal H. Setalwad, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

The accused were charged under Sections 147 and 325-114 of the Indian Penal Code before the Chief Presidency Magistrate for assaulting Ebrahim Adamji Peerbhoy on the 28th August, 1922. The Chief Presidency Magistrate found all the accused guilty and sentenced each of the accused to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, in default a further term of six months' rigorous imprisonment. Each of the accused further ordered to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 500 with one surety to keep the peace for two years after release from jail.

The facts of the case have been fully reported in this paper when the cases came for admissions before their Lordships.

Some time in 1917 some dispute arose between the sons of the late Sir Adamji Peerbhoy and his Holiness the Mulaji Saheb, the High Priest of the Borah community. In consequence of this the salam of the sons of Sir Adamji Peerbhoy was declared "Band" by the Mullaji Saheb which meant that his Holiness and his followers would have nothing to do with the sons of Sir Adamji Peerbhoy. In August, 1917, the Advocate-General at the instance of the sons of Sir Adamji Peerbhoy filed a suit in the High Court against his Holiness the Mullaji Saheb and others. This case is known as the Chandabhai Galla Case. In July, 1918, the complainant Ebrahim Adamji Peerbhoy filed a suit against his Holiness the Mullaji Saheb, praying among other things that it may be declared that the defendant is not the 'Dase-ul-Mutlak' and claiming ten lakhs of rupees as damages. That suit is not still decided. In the beginning of July, 1922, the complainant Ebrahim and his brothers filed a suit in the High Court against two Borah gentlemen as representing the whole Borah community except the plaintiffs, alleging that they took forcible possession of a piece of land behind Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Sanitorium, situated at Charni Road, and praying among other things that the defendants may be ordered to deliver up possession of the strip of land in question. In this suit the plaintiffs obtained an interim injunction against the defendants. The suit is still pending. In August, 1922, a brother of the complainant and another filed a suit in the High Court against the accused Eoban Ally and others, as representing all the other members of the Borah community excepting the plaintiffs, alleging among other things that the 27th July, 1922, the burial of the dead body of Motiwalla in the Naridwady Cemetery was sought to be prevented by the defendants and others and praying among other things that it may be declared that the plaintiffs were entitled to use the said cemetery as a place for the burial of these dead and to enter the said cemetery for all lawful purposes connected with the use of the said cemetery. An interim injunction was obtained in this suit. The suit is not yet decided. On the 25th August, 1922, the complainant obtained from the Chief Presidency Magistrate an exparte order under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code to the effect that persons frequenting the Queen's Road and the strip of land behind Sir Adamji Peerbhoy Sanitarium excepting those living in the Sanitarium should not enter the Sanitarium or the Mosque attached thereto. The assault on Ebrahim took place at about 2-15 p.m. at the Esplanade Road on the 28th August, 1922. A few days later on the application of certain members of the Borah community the order under Section 114, Cr. Pro. Code, was by consent rescinded. The complainant had received an intimation from his solicitors that he was required to be at their office between 2 and 2-30 p.m. The assailants on that day were waiting for the complainant for giving him a hot reception near his solicitors' office and they succeeded in giving him a severe thrashing. The accused were afterwards put before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The two of the accused had put up a defence of alibi before the Magistrate, but it was rejected. The Magistrate found that the prosecution evidence established beyond all reasonable doubt that the accused were among the assailants of the complainant.

The case had come on for hearing before their Lordships yesterday.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments of different counsels who had appeared for the various accused, confirmed the conviction and sentence passed on accused Mohamedalli Hakimji. With regard to other two accused their Lordships observed that they would call upon the Government Pleader if necessary and adjourned the case.

Sir Thomas Strangman and Mr. Binning instructed by Messrs. Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, appeared for accused Nos. 2 and 3.

Mr. G. N. Thakore with Mr. Umf Alli Tyaballi appeared for accused No. 1.

The Government Pleader appeared on behalf of the Crown.

MATRIMONIAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR JUSTICE MARTEN.

Rose Hill ..... Petition.
versus
Luke C. Hill ..... Respondent.
and
Luke C. Hill ..... Petitioner.
versus
Rose Hill ..... Respondent.
Nicola Kandelaff. ..... Co-Respondent.

These were two petitions for divorce by the wife against the husband and the husband against the wife. The wife's grounds for divorce were the husband's alleged adultery, cruelty and desertion and the husband's grounds were his wife's adultery with the co-respondent. When the wife's petition was called on his Lordship asked counsel for the wife whether he was in a position to put his client into the box to deny the accusations against her particularly the allegation that she had travelled with the co-respondent in the same cabin from Bombay to Marseilles on S.S. Loyalty in December 1919 and that the only other occupant of that cabin was a small boy aged eight. Her Counsel (admitted that his client had travelled on that steamer and told the Court that he was not in a position to contest the husband's allegation in that respect. Eventually his lordship dismissed the wife's petition as his Lordship found that the counsel for the wife could not controvert the propositions of law advanced by the other side, viz., that a guilty party cannot obtain relief by way of judicial separation any more than she could obtain relief by way of a divorce. Similarly as regards desertion his Lordship held that it must be a wilful abstention by the husband against the wish of the wife.

Regarding the husband's petition Counsel appeared for the wife but did not defend the

(Continued in Column 5.)

MACHINERY.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, January 26, 1923.

ANOTHER SNUB.

If any proof were needed of the rising tide of reaction in the counsels of the British Government so far as its attitude towards the Indian problem is concerned, it is provided by the publication of the Despatch of the Secretary of State on the resolution of the Indian Legislative Assembly regarding the extension of the Reforms, which was placed before both Houses of the Legislature at Delhi on Wednesday. The despatch is a brutal snub to the "legislators" of India and is as such an affront to their self-respect and patriotism. But it does not come as a surprise to the people of India who have ceased to depend on the so-called British democracy and its agents, here and in England, for the "gift" of self-government; for they have realised that self-government must be won and cannot be had as a "gift." The history of the Despatch is an illuminating commentary on the entire camouflage of the "Reforms" scheme. The Despatch owes its origin to a resolution moved in the Legislative Assembly by Rai Bahadur Jadunath Mazumdar in September 1921 when the Non-Cooperation movement was attaining its maximum strength and both the bureaucracy and the Cooperators were in a state of nervous uncertainty as to the future. Mr. Mazumdar demanded provincial autonomy and responsibility in the Central Government on the termination of the term of the existing legislatures and full Dominion Status at the end of nine years, while admitting that, considering the feeling in the country on the subject, his demand erred on the side of over-cautiousness and moderation. The policy of the bureaucracy in those days was not to seem to offend the Cooperators. So Sir William Vincent, while opposing the resolution and making no secret of his own views on the matter, resorted to the clever device of moving the following amendment which was carried:

> "This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that he should convey to the Secretary of State the view of this Assembly that the progress made by India on the path of responsible government, warrants re-examination and revision of the present constitution at an earlier date than 1929."

The Cooperators, with their characteristic poverty of political judgment and abundance of credulity, did not see through the pretence, gratefully accepted the resolution and have since been looking forward to the reply of the Secretary of State with longing eyes and beating hearts. If the Government had been genuinely anxious to carry out the wishes of the Legislature, they would, having regard to the importance of the question, have forwarded the resolution with a covering Despatch explaining the whole situation. Instead of a Despatch it appears they contented themselves with merely forwarding a report of the debate on Mr. Mazumdar's resolution. So much for the importance which the bureaucracy in India attached to the considered views of the "representatives" of the people.

The Secretary of State on his part sat upon the report. Lord Peel, in his Despatch, seeks to offer an explanation for the unconscionable delay of more than a year in dealing with such an important question—an explanation which explains nothing. He says that in February last year his predecessor in office in reply to a question in the Commons, said that he intended to address a Despatch to the Government of India in reply to Mr. Mazumdar's resolution, which would follow generally the lines of his speech in the course of the debate on the address a fortnight earlier. In that speech Mr. Montagu had said:—

> "It is true that when the Act was passed, it was intended to be a transition, and that it was described as a first step towards further instalments of self-government; but it was made plain at the time, and I want to make it plain now, that those further steps would depend upon Parliament becoming satisfied with the use made of the first instalment. That was to be the criterion. Upon the Indians themselves depended the view which Parliament would take of future steps. It was our view and our desire, and it is still, that if the matter went well eventually further steps should be taken, but it was the determination of Parliament that if the matter did not go well, no further steps should be taken. I ask for no judgment at this stage, but I think I do right in expressing my belief to Indians who are working these reforms and other Indians who are not that I believe that, so far as this House is concerned, that criterion will not be departed from."

That speech, it will be remembered, was the notorious speech in the course of which not only did Mr. Montagu ask India to remain content with the "Reforms" as they were, but he also declared that she "will not challenge with success the most determined people in the world who would once again answer the challenge with all the vigour and determination at its command." It is the spirit of that arrogant speech which informs the Despatch by Lord Peel who indulges in some empty platitudes about the elasticity of the present constitution, the need for testing the merits and capabilities of the electorates and the working of the whole machinery and the unwisdom of revising within six (sic) month a constitution in the elaboration of which two years were occupied—and flatly declines to consider the question of revision, without, be it noted, bringing the matter for consideration by the Cabinet as a whole, which is another proof of the great respect which the British Government pay to the Indian Legislature. Of course, Lord Peel does not pause to consider that the "Reforms" were never accepted by the people as satisfying their legitimate demand and were from the beginning regarded as disappointing, unsatisfactory and inadequate—a fact which makes all his specious arguments against their revision irrelevant—and that even the Cooperators who accepted them and tried to work them have found them unsatisfactory and have not only been completely disillusioned but have emphatically voiced their disillusionment.

Our Simla correspondent in his message yesterday stated that several indignant comments have been expressed by the non-official members on the Despatch of the Secretary of State which, some of them described, as hope-killing. But did the Cooperators expect anything else from the authors of the scheme of masks and shams which the "Reforms" are? If they are wise in their day and capable of seeing things in their true perspective and bringing to bear sound political judgment on the situation, they will not avoid the irresistible conclusion that it is not through dependence on the bureaucracy here or the "democracy" in Britain that the political emancipation of their country can be secured and that it is not by helping to carry into effect the Government of India Act, of which the preamble is a standing insult to them and their fellow-countrymen, but by cooperating with the latter that Swaraj can be won. Have they not yet realised that so long as their cooperation was necessary to "crush" the movement which had the support of the overwhelming majority of their countrymen, they were patted on the back and kept constantly fed on the hope of more "concessions", a hope that, the meanest inteligence could see, was to end in delusion and that as soon as that cooperation is not needed, there is no snub more derogatory to their self-respect and patriotism that cannot be administered to them? The Peel Despatch will have come as a godsend if it brings home to our Cooperating friends the incalculable disservice they are doing to their country by becoming the instruments of their own and their fellow-countrymen's humiliation. To Non-cooperators the despatch affords no less valuable a lesson. The Government of India had yielded, in some measure, to the demand for the revision of the constitution because the growing strength of the Non-cooperation at the time required the placation of the Moderates. It is the knowledge that the movement has received a set-back as a result of the Mahatma's imprisonment and the division in the counsels of the Congress that have strengthened the reactionary forces. The moral is obvious. It is only the pressure that a united and determined people can bring to bear by their services and sacrifices in the pursuit of a consistent policy of Non-Cooperation that can bend these forces to the will of the Nation. The duty of the Non-Cooperators is, therefore, clear. They must preserve their solidarity of endeavour at all costs. It was because the country responded enthusiastically to the Mahatma's call to march along the path marked out by him that the bureaucracy considered it convenient to entertain proposal for revision of the constitution in a spirit of seeming sympathy. Let that path be pursued by a united nation and the immediate triumph of the nation's cause is certain. Swaraj cannot be "granted" by another people. It will be India's for the taking the moment her people, overcoming all forces of disunion and disruption, school themselves to the Congress faith and policy—the faith in themselves which the Mahatma has inspired and the policy of national cooperation which he has presented to them. Will this all-important consideration be ignored by Deshbandhu Das and his co-workers?

INDIANS AND THE ARMY.

Lord Rawlinson's reply to the debate in the Assembly on the question of the recruitment of Indian officers for the Army is not calculated to assure the people of this country that the bureaucracy views with genuine sympathy their aspirations in that direction. From the way the Commander-in-Chief talked of the "difficulties" in the way of securing Indian officers of requisite qualfiications, it must appear as if the annals of India prior to the advent of the British are barren of soldiers of genius and commanding ability. The wars waged even after the British advent—wars, some of which were waged against the British themselves—have given to the latter sufficient proof of Indian military genius. It is only lack of opportunities that has prevented such genius from showing itself in all its innate brilliance. The policy of distrust which has so long guided the military authorities in India is solely to blame for the repression of the indigenous military talent. Lord Rawlinson could not entertain even the exceedingly modest demand of Mr. Yamin Khan, which, if granted, would take more than two decades before the Indianisation of the Army becomes a *fait accompli*. Lord Rawlinson admits that the demand for Indianisation is a natural and reasonable one, but if India is not to attain that goal even after two decades, how long does Lord Rawlinson expect India to wait for the consummation of her hopes? The public of India, of whatever shade of political opinion, are unanimously agreed that India cannot attain responsible government so long as she has no control over the instruments of her own defence. Lord Rawlinson is disinclined to entertain the suggestion that a definite step towards the goal in view should be taken so that at least after two decades India may reach it. The people of India cannot accept the view of the military advisers of the Government of India.

Notes of the Day

Britain to keep Mesopotamia.

According to the special cable to the "Statesman," "Reynolds Newspaper's understands that Cabinet investigation into the question of the retention of the Mesopotamia mandate is likely to reach a decision shortly. The journal declares tat "all evidence hitherto strongly favours the retention of the mandate. Both the Colonial Office and the Admiralty advocate this course." So long as the colonial and foreign policy of Great Britain is shaped by men of the type of the Duke of Devonshire and Lord Curzon, it must, of course, be taken for granted that Great Britain would be most unwilling to part with anything she has once got into her possession. As for the Admiralty view, we know the Admiralty does not bother itself with either the administrative or international aspect of the problem, but is solely concerned with the problem of the defence of the British Empire and would, therefore, welcome the retention of any strategical points whether they have been honorably acquired or not. In the investigation of the British Cabinet the larger ethical problems appear to have been completely ignored and those of self-interest alone taken into account. Otherwise we would have heard more of the wishes and future of the population of Mesotamia than of vested British interests. The world has long ceased to believe in the higher aims of the mandatory Powers and the sooner British "statesmen" give up the pretensions of "governing in the interests of the peoples of the mandated territories" the better.

The Anglo-American Debt.

The breakdown of the negotiations relating to the Anglo-American debt can scarcely be described, as yet, as a total failure, though the British Chancellor of the Exchequer is returning from America, chastened, we think, by his experience of the American temper in this matter. The reported differences in the American and the British proposals are not quite so great as to justify pessimism; though, of course, Britain would stand to gain if the debt was funded at 3 per cent. annuities paid over sixty years, including the sinking fund; and, at the end of the period, automatically wiping out the charge. But the Americans want only 3½ per cent., plus (or is it including?) another ½ per cent. for sinking fund. On the British basis, the annual charge on the British Exchequer would be reduced from £50 million of to-day to £30 million; while on the American basis it would be £36 million. As we said before, this difference is by no means so great as to justify the conclusion that the negotiations have entirely failed, unless, indeed, the terms announced were sought to be coupled with conditions about reconsideration in the event of a general reopening of the question of international indebtedness, leading to partial cancellation. In that case, of course, the negotiations must be taken to have failed entirely; for the Americans seem committed to the principle that, at least, the solvent debtors must pay up in full; while the British viewpoint is against any waiver of the equity of redemption, in this instance appearing as the right to share in a general scheme of all-round cancellation. Britain knows better than America what little prospect there is of any of the other European debtors paying up; and she thinks, quite naturally, that if she does not recover any portion of the amounts due to her by her late Allies, and if America also is compelled by the logic of facts to recognise the inability of her Continental debtors and discharge them from their obligations in consequence, why should she also be not exempted *pro tanto* from her own obligations to America, especially in view of her present readiness to pay? But America does not take this view; and there precisely is the rub.

French Intransigeance.

For the present, however, the reported circumstances of the case do not justify any such conclusions. We prefer to believe that both America and England have seen the wisdom of waiting, in view of the recent developments in the Reparations question. If French intransigeance forces the European Powers to intervene and settle the question summarily, America as well as Britain might well feel the moment of intervention to be the true psychological moment for resuming discussions about their financial relations. The more the situation develops on the French lines the more we feel certain of the eventual recognition of the need of an intervention by other Powers. And when that intervention is decided upon, not only can England and the United States be not left out from any concerted action that may be adopted; but, what is more to the point, at such a moment the reopening and discussion of the whole international question would be inevitable. Meanwhile, therefore, Britain and the States might well determine to keep their breath without being necessarily accused of short temper or want of judgment in prematurely breaking off negotiations, which themselves appear at this juncture to be inopportune if not premature.

A New Trial to an old Expedient.

Whether it was the outcome of the proverbially plentiful though short-lived crop of New Year's good resolutions; or whether it is a practical recognition of an old economic truth, the firm of Rowntrees, the famous cocoa and chocolate manufacturers of Britain, are reported to have decided, as from the first of the current month, to introduce a system of profit-sharing between the employers and the employed in their enterprise. In order to give the employees a direct share in the surplus profits the regulations to arrive at that sum provide first for a deduction of 7½ per cent. on the capital from the actual profits, by way of allowing a specific remuneration to capital; secondly, a further deduction of 10 per cent. of the remaining profits, subject to a minimum of £20,000 per annum, must be placed to a special dividends reserve account, till this sum aggregates a year's standard remuneration for capital as calculated above. Some reservations may also be made, at the discretion of the Directors, on account of advertising. The scheme does not, like earlier precedents in the same direction, supply a salve to the capitalist conscience by giving the workers a specific percentage of the profits, leaving the capitalist entrepreneur a sort of a residuary legatee. Its provisions about first charges on reserve accounts may also be commended as good financiering and prudent business management, which aims at guarding against too hasty or too complete a distribution of profits.

Preferential Treatment of Capital.

But, making all this allowance for the good features of the scheme, the criticism must also be advanced that in making a first charge of 7½ per cent by way of remunerating capital, it is bound to defeat the true aim of all such schemes, honestly intended to abolish industrial war by definitely substituting the ideal of common service in production, with its oganisation of equal partnership, for the capitalistic ideal of exploitation with its adjunct—the wage-slavery. There is no reason why Capital and Labour should not be regarded as equally exposed to the risks of trade depression. The attempt at preferential treatment, implied in the first charge of 7½ per cent on capital upon the actual profits, involves a negation of this *fundamentum divisionis* of the resultant wealth; and to that extent the future of the experiment is by no means definitely assured. While promising to watch it carefully in its subsequent development, and to commend it, if found serviceable, we must add that, as we have been able to gather, it is by no means quite clear whether, after all the above named allocations are made, the remaining profits are to be entirely divided amongst the workers only. We presume, of course, that this new share in the profits is to be in addition to the wages already received by the workers. It is in harmony with the great reputation for sympathy with the working classes which the Rowntrees have justly earned. But, even so, if the experiment is to be completed, a share of directorial functions should also be entrusted to the workers or their representatives, which does not seem to be the case from the brief description of the scheme we have come across in the papers recorded by last mail.

Misleading.

With a view to bolster up the claim of the European members of the Police Service in India for higher pay, a correspondent writes as follows in "Truth" of the 3rd inst:—

> . . . although Government has restricted the percentage of Indians to be recruited to 33 against 50 in other Services, there does not appear to be the faintest likelihood of that proportion of Indian recruits being obtained. In the Bombay Presidency the Selection Committee, although it contained three Indians, rejected all the candidates! The Service does not appeal to the Indians. Why should it? The work is harder and the responsibility and the exposure vastly greater than in other Services, while the pay is less. Discontent is rampant through all ranks, but among the officers is mingled with regret that a fine Service in which they took a pride should be blindly destroyed. Apart from this, the consequences in non-military stations are likely to be extremely grave.

It is not true that the Service does not appeal to Indians. The number of candidates who appear before the Selection Committees are a sufficient answer to the allegation and their number would be many times greater but for the absolutely arbitrary way in which the Selection Committees fulfil their task. The correspondent evidently does not know that the presence of "three Indians" in the Committee counts for little. They are mere figure-heads, everything being managed for them by their European colleagues. Very often back-door influence counts more than qualification in the selection of candidates. Let Indians be given an effective voice in the selection of candidates and let the present arbitrary procedure give place to one more reasonable and then let us see if Indians really dislike the Service. Moreover, in the Service itself, there are so many invidious and humiliating distinctions made between Indians and Europeans, that few Indians are tempted to come forward as candidates. In these circumstances it is wholly misleading to represent that Indians have no liking for the Service.

THE MOSUL DEADLOCK.

CURZON'S USUAL BLUFF.

ISMET'S FIRM STAND.

DRAFT PEACE TREATY READY.

(From our Special Correspondent at the Peace Conference.)

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Lausanne.—Concluding the debate on Mosul on January 23rd, Lord Curzon spoke most solemnly and said that if Ismet Pasha refused his proposal it would produce a worse impression than any the Turks had produced hitherto. If the Turks persisted in their refusal the matter could not be left. He had seen the report of the presence of Turkish troops near Mosul and that they had recourse to military measures. He was there for peace but if the Turks refused, he on behalf of his own Government, would act independently on Article 11 of the Treaty laying down that threat of war would be considered as affecting the whole League. He would address the League Council which would then invite the Turks to state their case and if they declined then all sanctions would be operated. But he would rather they went together in a friendly manner. If Ismet Pasha refused he would be responsible for what had happened and it would be difficult to persuade the world he was right. "Will he not therefore join me. If not I have told him the line I shall adopt without delay" concluded the Foreign Minister.

TURKEY'S FIRM STAND.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Lausanne.—The Turks seem determined to insist on the return of Mosul to Turkey in which matter Ismet Pasha is following instructions from Angora. Ismet Pasha has communicated the result of yesterday's proceedings to Angora and is now awaiting its views and possibly fresh instructions. The Turkish delegates apparently have been encouraged to resist by the conviction that none of the powers are prepared for war and are merely bluffing. The position is obscure but it is pretty certain that unless Angora gives other instructions the Turks will not sign the Treaty, unless it is made quite clear that Mosul will be restored. They are unable to understand Lord Curzon's objections to the plebiscite, which they say could be carried out under international control and they have no confidence in the League of Nations, though they may ultimately agree to an impartial neutral enquiry in regard to the population etcetera in Mosul.—Reuter.

THE MOSUL DEADLOCK.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Lausanne.—It seems certain that the Mosul deadlock will not affect the continuance of the Conference. It is understood that the Treaty will contain a clause providing for reference of the question of Mosul to the League of Nations. The financial part of the Treaty has been drafted. It is understood that the Allies demand reparations from Turkey reduced to fifteen millions sterling—half the original amount. —Reuter.

MOSUL AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

LEAFIELD (Oxford) Jan. 24th-25th.

The "Daily Telegraph" says:—"This is decisive step and it is a step of which the British Government may surely rely with confidence upon the support of all parties in this country. It represents very large and liberal concession on the part of the British Government to meet Turkish demands." The paper fears that the reason why the Turks are so desperately anxious to regain possession of Mosul is that they want it as the headquarters of their army which will some day, recover for them Baghdad and Mesopotamia

The "Morning Post" declares that the British Government by this proposal offers convincing proof of its disinterestedness in the matter of Mosul and surely absolves itself from the absurd charge that it is influenced by commercial motives. "Lord Curzon, as matter of fact, is not an oil king, and the British Cabinet is not run by company promoters. It is a question not of oil but of honour. Britain has a duty to France and it has also a duty to the League of Nations."

The "Westminster Gazette" cannot believe that such an offer will be wholly unproductive either immediately or upon the general European question. In regard to Turkey's demands for a plebiscite it says: "No plebiscite of any value can be held anywhere in the world unless the territory is policed by some impartial forces: and, where is this force to be found if it is not provided by the League of Nations? There are clearly cases where territories are so disturbed or terrorised or passions run so high that to hold a plebiscite would be a mere mockery." The "Gazette" adds "It would have seemed more reasonable if Turkey, having agreed to seek admission to the League had accepted so disinterested an offer."

The "Manchester Guardian" applauds this "remarkable overture for peace" so warmly approved by both French and Italian representatives. It declares that the Mosul question is eminently one for careful and impartial enquiry by an experienced and neutral body like the League of Nations. The actual wishes of the inhabitants can be far more surely ascertained by going among them and consulting their headmen than by calling for a vote from the people who have never given a vote in their lives and do not know what it means."—(B. O. W.)

DRAFT OF PEACE TREATY READY.

ALLIES' DEMANDS FOR REPARATION REDUCED BY HALF.

LEAFIELD (Oxford) Jan. 24th-25th.

Rejection by the Turks of Lord Curzon's proposal to submit the question of Mosul to the League of Nations is not likely to affect the continuance of the Lausanne Conference. The Draft of the Peace Treaty incorporating the Allied terms will be presented to the Turks as originally projected and it will contain the cause embodying the proposal to refer the Mosul issue to the League of Nations. The Turks will thus be provided with an opportunity to reconsider their attitude on this question. Lord Curzon and the French and Italian delegates had a long meeting this morning to discuss the situation created by Turkish refusal of the arbitration of the League. According to press correspondents, the general economic and financial clauses of the treaty have now been completely drafted. The correspondents also understand that the Allies' demands for reparation by the Turks for the damage caused by war is to be reduced by one half—from thirty to fifteen millions sterling. Lord Curzon's proposal to refer the question of Mosul to the League of Nations and the declaration which he made after the Turkish rejection of the proposal that he would himself bring the matter before the League, are warmly commended in the press to-day.—B. O. W.

EXCHANGE OF POPULATIONS.

AN AGREEMENT REACHED.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Lausanne.—The Sub-commission on the Exchange of Populations has reached an agreement and a Special Convention will be signed forthwith under which the Turks will no longer insist on the expulsion of the Hellenic subjects. They will also withdraw their claim for an extended exchange of populations up to the River Struma. Thus, the River Mesta remains the boundary of West Thrace. Under the convention, the Greeks agree to revise the compensation to the Turkish emigrants before the war.—Reuter.

SITTINGS OF GRAVES COMMISSION.

Lausanne.—At a sittiang of the Graves Commission to-day, the Turks demanded that in certain cases the British should disinter the bodies of their dead in Gallipoli in order to make the cemeteries smaller. The British delegation termed the demand monstrous and said that they absolutely and finally refusel to discuss the subject and that British troops of occupation would not move until the sanctity and immunity of the graves were assued. The British claim will be made an integral part of the Treaty.

U. S. SUGGESTION FOR JURIDICAL SETTLEMENT OF OIL CLAIMS.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

In a statement to the delegations Mr. Child says the American representatives, although they are not participating in the territorial settlement, are glad to associate themselves with the intent of Lord Curzon's remarks on the subject. He emphasises the American Government's open door policy and as regards oil concessions suggests the existing conflicting claims should be settled juridically.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN MADRAS

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 24.

To-day's Fort St. George Gazette publishes two new bills to amend respectively the District Municipalities Act and the Local Boards Ac in order to improve them in the light of their working for the past two years. Both the bills propose to widen the scope and the function of the Joint-Committee formed to settle the differences and co-operate in matters concerning all bodies. The first bill also provides the election of women while the second proposes to introduce the system of direct election.

Our Ahmedabad Correspondent wires:—The Associated Press telegram that Mr. Krishnalal N. Desai, non-cooperating pleader is to resume his practice is incorrect. Mr. Desai, interviewed, says he is not going to resume his practice.

AFTER ALL.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON PUBLIC SERVICES.

APPOINTMENT ANNOUNCED IN ASSEMBLY.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 25.

At the Legislative Assembly to-day Hon. Malcolm Hailey announced the appointment of a Royal Commission on the Public Services. Dr. Gour and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas speaking on behalf of the Democratic and National Parties expressed their feelings of shock at the news of the appointment of the Commission. They intimated their desire to move for the adjournment of the House at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. Rangachariar questioned as to who would pay for the Commission. Sir Malcolm declined to discuss the matter except through regular notice of questions and motions on the subject.

WHAT THE TERMS OF REFERENCE LIKELY TO BE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 25.

In both the House of Legislature Sir Malcolm Hailey announced His Majesty's Government had decided to appoint a Royal Commission on the services in India. The precise terms of reference to the Commission have not yet been definitely settled but will be wide in their scope. It is contemplated that the Commission will be required, having general regard to the necessity of maintaining a standard of administration in conformity with the responsibilities of the Crown for the Government of India and to the declared policy of Parliament in respect of the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration, and having particular regard to the experience now gained of the operation of the system of the Government established by the Government of India Act, to enquire into the organisation and the general conditions of service, financial and otherwise, of the superior Civil Services in India and the best methods of ensuring and maintaining the satisfactory recruitment of such numbers of Indians and Europeans respectively as may now be decided to be necessary in the light of the consideration above referred to.

ANNOUNCEMENT IN LONDON.

LONDON, Jan. 25

It is announced that the Government is appointing a Royal Commission to enquire into the organisation of the Civil Services in India, the general conditions of the service and the best methods of ensuring satisfactory recruitment of Indians and Europeans.—Reuter.

MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report states that the whole amount of gold offered this week was taken by India. Owing to continued pressure of Indian bazaar orders for early shipment, supplies of prompt silver remain scanty. The fact has imparted firm tone to cash price. China sent orders to buy forward silver and sometimes on the same day orders to sell. The former preponderated. America has not been a free seller. The main support of the market is stringency for immediate delivery. This renders prediction of future movements injudicious, though it does not give solidity in distant future.—Reuter.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SITUATION.

LEAFIELD (Oxford) Jan. 24th-25th.

The Foreign Exchange Market was in a state of suspense to-day and rates wobbled undecidedly. French francs moved erratically and were fractionally weaker than on the previous day. Belgian francs and Italian lire however improved at close. German marks were very quiet and showed little improvement.—B. O. W.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE MEETING.

WILL BE HELD AT ALIGARH ON 5TH FEBRUARY.

The Superintendent, Central Khilafat Committee Office, Bombay, writes:—

The next meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee and Working Committee will be held at Aligarh on the 5th of February and not on the 15th as wrongly reported in the "Independent".

THE LAWRENCE STATUE.

QUESTION OF REMOVAL.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 24.

The Chief Captain, the National Volunteer Corps. Lahore, has sent a letter to all elected members of the Municipal Committee asking them to inform as to what steps they have intended to take in the matter of the removal of the Lawrence Statue, so that its removal may be effected immediately. "In case we don't hear from you and find that you and your Committee are unable to remove the Statue," writes the chief Captain, "we intend to start the work of its removal from the 3rd February 1923."

KENYA JINGOES.

RENDING AIR FOR PREDOMINANCE.

"NO PAWN IN GAME OF INDIAN POLITICS."

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Nairobi.—The position in the country districts as regards the Indian questions is extremely acute. A number of meetings of settlers in various centres have been held at which strongly-worded resolutions were passed, mainly to the effect that the granting of the Indians' claims would be resisted by any methods which were considered advisable. It is understood that steps are being taken to organise a central committee at Nairobi with the district leaders in order that the whole country shall act together in taking any extreme action if necessary.

Specially a large meetings at Nakuru passed a resolution which supported the formation of a central committee etc. and stated that the "White community declines to be a pawn in the game of Indian politics." The resolution also protested against the appointment of Mr. Ormsby Gore.

The local Indian community is perfectly quiet and appears to be awaiting events.—Reuter.

THE "BANDE MATARAM."

ANOTHER LIBEL SUIT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 24.

Another defamation suit has been brought against the "Bande Mataram" newspaper, this time by Mr. Ogilvie, Deputy Commissioner of Shahpur claiming Rs. 15,000 as damages and the case is proceeding before the court of the Sub-Judge, Lahore. The plaintiff submitted in his plaint that the "Bande Mataram" last year published an account of the beating of national volunteers in Sargodha, when the paper alleged that Mr. Ogilvie was a harsh Deputy Commissioner acting under the impulse of anger and arresting and sentencing persons unjustly and that the events alleged as to arresting the volunteers and subsequently trying and sentencing them were absolutely false.

THE PEEL DESPATCH.

A LESSON TO PRO-COUNCIL PARTY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 24.

Commenting on Viscount Peel's despatch on the reforms the "Hindu" regards it as too reactionary to be acceptable even to the Moderates."

"New India" says, "it will cause no surprise, emanating as it does from the present Government."

The "Swarajya" says that it comes at an opportune time to prove once again to the pro-council party what shadow they are chasing in trying to work through the legislatures.

MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD.

THE MAN OF THE HOUR.

BY DR. SYED MAHMUD.

PATNA, Jan. 25.

Every one who has the interests of India at heart cannot fail to be struck with feelings of uneasiness, if not of despair, at the unfortunate turn our political life has taken. It is a thousand pities that the leaders and the workers seem to have forgotten everything but the question of Councils. Both the Pro-Council and the Anti-Council parties, seem to concentrate all their energies on this one topic only, as though there were not enough work and to spare for the coming months. Each party is going about combating the programme of the other as though the Council question were the be all and end all of our political destiny. This attitude of ours has made us the laughing stock of our compatriots, the Moderates. And our amiable friends make no secret of it.

Surely it is time we realised that we ought not to play into the enemies' hands.

THE TRIED FRIEND OF INDIA.

At such a time as this all eyes are turned towards that tried friend of India, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad. The Moulana has declared that he will try his best to bring about some compromise between the two parties without prejudice to the principle of either. Moulana Abul Kalam Azad's patriotic move can be successful only with the cooperation of the warring elements in the Congress camp. Personally, my faith in the Moulana's leadership is as strong as ever. If the differences that exist to-day do not vanish it will certainly not be because of Moulana Azad's failure to appeal to the best of our intellects, much less to his powers of persuasion. The people will be certainly disappointed if we fail to agree to a compromise. Disappointment in the people's mind means death to the national movement. Moulana Abul Kalam's ungrudging sacrifices in the cause of the country should, of themselves, entitle him to a patient hearing and, what is more, to force a compromise on the two sections. I use the word "force" deliberately because it has become necessary that a strong man should now cry halt to the unhappy controversy. I trust that the leaders will rise to the occasion and merge all differences of opinion for India's sake and recognise that in India Indians should lead.

LAUSANNE CRISIS.

VIEWS OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRESS.

"DAILY MAIL" ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

"ANNEXE OF FOREIGN OFFICE."

CURZON "MAN OF THE PAST."

(BY FALIX VALYI.)

Special to "The Chronicle."

PARIS, Jan. 24.

In the inextricable tangle of divergent views and claims at Lausanne one outstanding fact is of interest to Muslem public opinion. Lord Curzon has shown himself inferior in diplomacy to his opponent, Ismet Pasha. In yesterdays rhetorical duel at Lausanne, in Committee No. 1, the Foreign Secretary of a great empire showed the behaviour of an irritated and talkative old lady whose prattle is more amusing than dangerous. The Mosul *impasse* may lead to a great crisis or to war, but Lord Curzon's statesmanship cannot be saved in the eyes of future historians. In spite of all his courtiers in the London papers history will pronounce its judgment on Curzon's series of uninterrupted blunders since 1919 as having affected the moral position of the Empire no less seriously than the foolish and flimsy speeches of Lloyd George. If Curzon is trying to absolve himself from the charge that he is influenced by oil policy and commercial motives and if he is attempting to prove that Mosul is a question of honour for his Government, it should be remembered that one of his late colleagues, Winston Churchill, took, with his approval, a dominant part in the dealings of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company and that the chairmanship of that company is reserved to an officially delegated *persona grata* of the British Government. It is merely a play with words if Curzon says that as a matter of fact he is not an oil king. The strategical standpoint towards Mosul is nothing but a camouflage for commercial motives.

CURZONIAN POLICY OF VANITY.

Very competent military experts expressed their opinion that Basrah is sufficient as a strategic base from the British view-point and that the Mesopotamian adventure should be terminated by a friendly arrangement with the Turks. Two-thirds of the British nation at least are against the Curzonian policy of vanity. Not only five millions of labourites voted against the policy of Eastern adventures but even the Gladstonian papers like the "Observer" criticised very strongly his lordship's mistakes. Two-thirds of the Conservative party prefer a pro-Turkish policy on Beaconsfield lines. The "Morning Post" advocates an Anglo-Turkish alliance. The Curzonian clique with its incurable mentality is obstructing the gates of a new Islamic policy. If Mosul is of prime importance because of its strategical position the only reasonable solution would be to become friends with the Turks who are controlling now more than ever for two centuries past the great ways leading from Europe into the heart of Asia.

INTEREST IN EAST DEPENDS ON FRIENDSHIP OF ISLAM.

Material or strategical, the chief interest in the East depends on friendship for Islam. Lord Curzon is an enemy of Islam and he should understand that Turkey cannot trust either him or a League of Nations under Curzonian or Balfournian or Cecelian fanatical leadership. Turkey would trust impartial judges but you, the politicians of the League, are not scientifically minded. At a time when passions run so high it is impossible to trust a man who has given definite proofs of his impassioned Turcophobia and, who cannot imagine Moslems as independent human beings with human dignity. If Curzon states that the juridical basis of the British position in Mesopotamia is a sacred thing and that the unratified treaty with Feisal involves the threefold pledge of duties to the Arabs, to Feisal, and to the League of Nations I doubt if he will find one single dupe of such a statement outside England.

THE LEAGUE, AN ANNEXE OF BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE.

In England also the most popular paper, the "Daily Mail", whose net sale with its associated papers is larger than all other London papers put together, declares to-day that Turkey is right to mistrust the League of Nations not only because it has been dealt an almost mortal blow by the United States, but because it derives its moral and financial support from Great Britain in quite undue proportion. "The greater part of the world quite seriously regards the League, not wholly without reason, says the "Daily Mail" as an annexe of the British Foreign Office. The Turks have flatly refused at Lausanne to submit the various issues to the League because it is chiefly a British institution. The League of Nations remains a feeble failure: that is the conclusion of the "Daily Mail." I quote it as an evidence of the weakness of Curzon's arguments in his own country. The, only paper which calls Curzon's speech a powerful and convincing one is "Daily Telegraph" whose Turcophobia is a phenomenon worthy of medical examination. How little the world was convinced by his lordship's efforts to secure the so-called concessions of the Turkish Oil Company incorporated, in 1915 you can see in America's attitude. Ambassador Child protested again against the policy of oil monopoly by one single Power.

The "Tempe" (Paris) resuming Child's solemn declaration remarks that there exist people who do not accept empty words for realities. The best thing Curzon could do would be to face realities which include hunger marchers in England, millions of unemployed, exhausted tax-payers and also the determination of Islam to face its own destinies. Lord Curzon is a man of the past—of a past which all never return. The whole thinking world is tired of it.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 24.

At question time in the Council of State replying to Lala Ramsarandas, Mr. Chadwick said that Government was not yet in a position to make an announcement regarding the appointment of an Indian to the High Commissionership for India in London. The formation of an Imperial Commercial Service had been deferred owing to the present financial stringency.

Lord Rawlinson answering the Maharaja of Cossimbazar said that the total amount paid up to end of October in India to various surplus officers whose retirement had been approved under Royal Warrant was forty-six lakhs of rupees approximately in addition a sum of £198,651 had been paid in England by the Secretary of State up to the same date. In 1920-21 the Waziristan expenditure amounted approximately to fourteen crores and forty lakhs of rupees and in 1921-22 about six crores and ninety-three lakhs of rupees.

INCHCAPE REPORT.

Mr. Cook in answer to the Maharaja of Cossimbazar regretted that it was not practicable to place the recommendations of the Inchcape Committee before the Indian Legislature before any action was taken on them.

Mr. Chadwick said that Government had not at present in view any anti-dumping legislation to protect Indian industries. He added that obviously a decision must first be taken on the main question of the policy raised by the Fiscal Commission's report.

Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas asked when Government expected to bring it up before the House.

Mr. Chadwick:—The matter is under the very urgent consideration of Government and I am not aware that they have any fixed dates at present.

Question:—Is it likely to come up in the course of this session?

Answer:—That, I am not in a position to say.

Question:—In view of the great importance of a final consideration of this question would Government be pleased to make a pronouncement in the course of this session.

Answer:—I am perfectly certain that in a matter of such great importance Government will give the most urgent and rapid attention that is possible to give it.

The Commander in Chief in reply to another question said that the number of cadets so far admitted to Dehradun College was 38 of whom 17 were the sons of Indian officers, including two, whose fathers were serving with the Indian State Forces. Government were not aware that there was a strong feeling among the retired Indian officers against the said college on account of heavy expenses.

Replying to Mr. Khaparde, Mr. J. Crerar said that Government did not propose to take any further action beyond publishing the report of the Committee on Public Petitions but it was open to any member to give notice of a resolution in respect of it.

EXCHANGE GAINS AND LOSSES.

After questions the Hon. Mr. Cook laid on the table a memorandum on exchange gains and losses during the five years 1917-18 to 1921-22.

Mr. Crerar then laid on the table the Secretary of State's despatch on the policy of His Majesty's Government with reference to the Government of India Act.

The Hon. Mr. Sarma then laid on the table the draft notification specifying the conditions on which emigration for the purpose of unskilled work shall be lawful to the Straits Settlements, Federated Unfederated Malay States and to Ceylon. These rules are the same as were placed in the Legislative Assembly yesterday. Before the Council adjourned till to-morrow for transaction of non-official business, Sir Muhamad Shafi informed that on the 29th instant the Criminal Tribes Bill would be taken into consideration and on the 31st the Hindu Ceremonial Emoluments Bill. The course of further official business would depend entirely on the progress the Legislative Assembly made in regard to the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill.

Mr. Raza Ali asked if it was true that the question of permanent occupation of the whole or part of Waziristan was under consideration of the Government of India. The Commander in Chief replied, "the whole question is under consideration of Government and I think the term the "whole question" includes what the hon. member has referred to."

CONQUEST OF THE CONQUEROR.

ENGLAND AND INDIA

(By A Young India.)

"The situation of man is the precepton of his duty.":—Burke.

The old query which inquired about the gains of a man who had conquered the whole world but lost his own soul stands in need of revision. To the modern world the pertinent question is whether a man or a nation that has conquered the world can ever retain his or its soul. Imperial adventure does not merely deprave its unfortunate victims. it degrades even those who indulge in the adventure. The white man's burthen seems to crush beneath it not only the peoples destined to be the materials for the exercise of white men's virtues but the white men thmselves. The soul is corrupted by spoils from other lands.

REACTION OF AUTOCRACY.

The reason of this phenomenon is not far seek. Every social system has some definite and fundamental psychological reactions. You cannot make a set of men sit in seclusion and in continuity in office without maknig them unreceptive to the hopes and fears and needs of the men whom they govern. You cannot make administrators exercise irresponsible powers without producing in them a habit of mind that relies on coercion rather than persuasion for carrying out of their will and that is moved by egotism and vanity rather than by understanding of and communal feeling with those whose social destiny they mould. But the tragedy of the whole thing consists not so much in that such an attitude is generated but in that this attitude cannot and does not stop at their frontier of the country where it originates. It goes with the individuals wherever they go and permeates their whole social atmosphere in which they move. That is why thinkers who have criticised democratic government in vehement terms and politicians who have stood in the vanguard of conservatism have exercised the powers of despots in India and elsewhere and cannot adapt themselves to their own system which implies popular responsibility. Despotism in fact is a poison which when introduced at one point of the system vitiates the system as a whole. Arbitrary government abroad may in this sense become the breeding ground of anti-democratic ideas at home. Mr. Churchill's warning that Labour is unfit to govern is the national counterpart of Sir William Vincent's dictum that Indians are unfit to govern. Dyerism may lead to Black and Tans.

But the habitual consequences of bureaucratic government are still subtler. Though a good deal has been written about the influence of England on India, little has been said regarding the effect on British public life of a popular irresponsible administration of India. That is not merely to say that the British have learnt many valuable lessons in the art of government by their association with India and their freedom to pursue social experiments unhampered by any popular criticism or check. Yet that gain in "efficiency" is not unaccompanied by a loss in finer human qualities. From the "Nabobs" of Burke's time to Lord Sydenham that loss has been very real and has produced important reactions on Britain's domestic constitution and its working.

THE MORAL LOSS.

Where, indeed, the principle of citizenship conflicts with that of authoritative government of dependencies, as it does in empire states, such reaction is almost inevitable. To protect a great dependency from outside a strong army and a huge navy are a necessity to which your body social has to adjust itself. Until empires persist in the world therefore, disarmament is a dream and Washington conferences a waste of time. Yet it is not in war alone that this reaction is seen. If you begin to think that certain peoples are inferior and backward, if you biggin to feel not merely that it is your duty to take interest in other people's affairs but to dominate them with a belief that you know their interests better than they do themselves, you cannot stop at the colour of the skin. Since the end of the war, the Allies have revealed in their attitude towards Russia and Germany, Austria and Turkey, the subtle but cerain influence of their colonial empires. They want to develop these countries for their raw-materials and make them "markets" for their finished products but they do not wish to allow them to be competitors in the world-market: in fine, they have gradually begun to apply to them what, for purposes of convenience, may be called a colonial technique. The divine mission of some States to exploit weaker nationalities has to be carried to its logical conclusion, since those nationalities have come to include not merely the "barbarians" of Asia and Africa but also the "less civilised" Russians and the "internationally criminal" Germans. When liberal-minded Europeans protest against the heartless indifference of the people forwards the Russian famine or the rude behaviour of the Allied troops on the Rhine, they forget that God is not mocked easily and that if you rule the East with blood and iron you will have to pay the price in the moral corruption of your self even while you are in the West.

Yet it is not merely the relations of countries that illustrate this tendency of reaction "We cannot deny principles of freedom to Orientals and yet maintain them with the same conviction and fervour for the benefit of any one who may be oppressed among ourselves," says Prof. L. T. Hobhouse. "We cannot foster a great bureaucratic class without being impregnated at home by its views of government." The recurring cant of "government by experts" and the growing reaction against representative government is, for instance, partly the consequence of the british administration of India since there is a tendency in England to look upon the Indian Civil Service as a model of efficient government that should be copied by the rest of the world. It may even be suggested that Mr. Loloyd George's autocracy, though partly the result of the war and partly of certain economic tendencies, as pointed out by the Guild Socialists, was tolerated because thoughtful persons have slowly come to believe that good government is more important than self-government. The paradox in that statement does not strike the minds that are lost in admiration of the most efficient service in the world. A new Freeman, trained in psychology and social science, is needed to-day to show that as Roman liberty perished because the Roman State could not be carried on by one principle at the centre and another at the outskirts, so British parliamentary government stands in danger of collapse since the principle of rule within is contradicted and may even be destroyed by the principle of rule without. Before representative governmnt is shaken by bureaucratic despotism, let the despotism be abolished and liberty have a chance.

There is litle time to wait. Of recent years there has grown in England a cult of Neo-Imperialism with which are associated some of her best and ablest men. That is the theatrical bogey of missionary impirialism as distinguished from the frankly aggressive imperialism of Disraeli and Chamberlain, Mr. Winston Churchill and the "Morning Post." Its god-father is General Smuts and its followers include Mr. Webb and Mr. Massingham and many other distinguished figures in academic and political life. Even while one may admit the disinterestedness of these new type of imperialism that talks of "trusteeship" and "mandates," one regrets to observe that essentially this impe-raalism is neither economically nor morally sound. In its refusal to see that the ideas of a happy life of a European are not necessarily those of an African Negro, in its inability to perceive that no good that is superimposed on a nation can even be as vital and as educative as that which is imbibed by the nation itself. and in its incapacity to recognise that even if western civilisation is a superior kind of civilisation it can be spread not by force but by persuasion, this school of imperialism is not less arrogant nor less ignorant than the old one. But the fundamental point is that it exists while some years ago some of these very men were Anti-imperialists while hundreds of others, as in Byron's times, sympathised with struggles of oppressed peoples and with fight against tyranny and injustice. Gradually, however the canker of despotic power has eaten into the soul of the people till the moral sense of some of the great men of the nation has ben blunted so that there is hardly any great figure in England now to lend his moral aid to India's war for freedom It is not difficult to conquer other peoples; but it is very hard to prevent both the methods of conquest and of normal rule from conquering the conqueror.

SUCCESSOR TO LATE SIR WILLIAM MEYER.

INDIAN LIKELY TO BE SELECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 25.

The "Pioneer" understands that the appointment of a successor to the late Sir William Meyer is likely to be shortly announced. It is hinted the selection will fall upon an Indian.

LLOYD TEIRESTINO COMPANY.

SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND ITALIAN PORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Lloyd Teirestino Company announce that in conjunction with the Marittima Italiana Co., the service between Bombay and their Italian Ports is to be extended, and that as from 1st March their steamers will sail every fortnight instead of monthly as at present. Those leaving on the first of each month will sail for Brindisi, Venice and Trieste as heretofore, while the steamers leaving in the middle of the month will call at Naples concluding the voyage at Genoa. The fares are the same to all ports and return tickets are interchangeable for either route. Outward bound steamers similarly leave Trieste and Venice on the 1st and Genoa on 15th of each month, thus establishing a fortnightly service to and from Bombay. The services on both runs will be maintained by steamers of the s. s. "Pilsha" and "Hungaria" class.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY FOR PUNJAB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 24.

The Punjab Provincial Congress Committee has decided to convert the National Board of Education into a National University for the Punjab.

PROTEST AGAINST DR. GOUR'S BILL.

In a largely attended meeting of all sections of the Hindu Community held last night at the Bada Mandir Hall under the auspices of the Swadharma Vivardhini Sabha it was resolved,

"First, that the Swadharma Vivardhini Sabha Bada Mandir, Bombay, in this its special meeting condemns Dr. Gour's bill on Hindu Marriage as destructive of the sacred Varnashrama religion and while vehemently opposing the bill requests the Government to reject it, as one spreading disaffection among the millons and millions of Hindus and in future no Council may be allowed to interfere with any subject connected with Hindu religion and second that His Holiness Goswami Gokulnathji Maharaj, the Chairman of the meeting authorises to forward this resolution to the Government of India."

Allahabad University Court after a prolonged debate has passed a resolution appointing a committee to enquire into the financial affairs of the University and to recommend any possible economies. The committee will consist of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir T. B. Sapru, Dr. Suleman, Pandits H. N. Kunzru, I. N. Gartu and others.

It is understood that the Inchcape Committee have made good progress with the drafting of their report. The recommendations are expected to indicate possibilities of substantial reductions in expenditure.—(A. P.).

THE RUHR SITUATION.

DETERMINED OPPOSITION BY GERMANY.

FRENCH MILITARISM IN FULL PLAY.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Paris.—Everything points to a French decision to cut off the Ruhr from Germany. Limitation of French and Belgian activities to the diversion of coal trains and seizure of state mines have not produced the desired effect and have resulted in the despatch of no more coal which is uninterruptedly flowing into Germany. The French proposal seems to be to establish by means of a close cordon of customs officials protected by troops, an iron ring separating from the rest of Germany the occupied territory in which French and Belgians will establish a government under a French Governor-General, firstly military and later civil. The French and Belgians will control all public services but will not interfere with the normal life of the inhabitants as long as law and order are maintained. The French and Belgians will supply food and the French do not expect to meet with any great trouble once the workers find they are being paid and fed regularly.

ALL ROUND NON-CO-OPERATION BY GERMANY.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Essen.—Developments in the Ruhr will depend on the result of the trial at Mayence. The strike in Thyssen and Stinnes mines is limited to twenty-four hours. The men will resume work this morning pending result of the trial. Negotiations between the miners and the managements in Essen have resulted in an agreement to increase wages. Only one mine at present is definitely striking, but it is believed that the men and management have agreed to restrict the output fifty per cent. The refusal of telephonists to make connections for the French has led to a number of arrests in outlying places where strikes are threatened. Essen postal officials have passed a resolution demanding the withdrawal of troops from the Essen Post Office and are refusing to work under French bayonets. The railway strike at Oberhausen has crippled traffic to the north of Ruhr. A number of officials refusing to operate Belgian troops trains have been arrested. The train service from Essen to Dortmund and Dusseldorf is, however, complete.—Reuter.

SANCTIONS IN BRITISH OCCUPIED AREA.

BRITAIN NOT TO ACTIVELY ASSIST FRANCE.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

With reference to the outcry in a section of the British Press declaring that the arrests of a German finance official in Cologne is a blow to British prestige and demanding an unequivocal statement of the Government's policy with regard to British occupied area, Reuter learns that as a result of Lord Crewe's meeting with M. Poincare yesterday, the situation between the British and French authorities in the Rhineland has been considerably clarified and it is unlikely that any misunderstanding will now arise. It has been made clear that Britain is not able to cooperate in the application of sanctions in British area in any form. British troops cannot be used to assist French authorities but nothing will be done to hinder the French in the execution of whatever measures they may deem necessary. Instructions have been sent to the French High Commissioner in the Rhineland to make matters as easy as possible for the British authorities.—Reuter.

UNCOMPROMISING HOSTILITY TO OCCUPATION.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Essen.—It is stated on French authority that the occupied territory will be completely cut off from the rest of Germany to-morrow.

Reuter's correspondent understands that two hundred and fifty French customs officers have arrived here. Mining directorates express the opinion that a general strike is not likely to be called if six German industrialists including Thyssen are only fined.

The French and Belgians are everywhere meeting with the uncompromising hostility of railwaymen, telephonists and others who all refuse to have anything to do with them.

The Germans to-day refused to supply coal to the French even for their local use. Similarly, they are also refusing to drive trains in which French or Belgians travel.—Reuter.

MOVEMENTS OF REICHSWEHR DENIED.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Berlin.—Reports of important movements of the Reichswehr are semi-officially denied. It is stated that German troops are in garrison and no concentration of any kind has occurred.—Reuter.

COURT MARTIAL OF GERMAN INDUSTRIALISTS.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR APPRECIATES SENTIMENTS OF ACCUSED.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Mainz, (or Mayence):—When six German industrialists were court martialled to-day, the judges admitted that there were extenuating circumstances in favour of the accused. Grimm, Counsel for defence, pleaded *force majeure* excluded all responsibility. He appealed that the clauses of the Hague Convention should (safeguard?) the treatment of the inhabitants of the occupied territory and declared that their consciences had compelled the accused so to act. A German who was in the corridor of the law courts shouted: "Hoch! Deutschland!"—and was immediately put under arrest.

Fritz Thyssen admitted that he had disobeyed the orders of the occupation authorities regarding coal deliveries but said that it was his duty to obey his country's orders. Entry of troops into the Ruhr was legally unjustified. Other accused industrialists associated themselves with Tayssen's standpoint. The Public Prosecutor, in making a request for the imposition of fine, said that he appreciated the sentiments that had inspired the accused and he was inclined to take an indulgent view.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Paris.—A message from Mayence says that a court-martial of six German industrialists, including Thyssen and Spindler, opened this morning. Four German advocates are defending assisted by the French legal expert. The German advocate at the outset questioned the competence of th Court but it was unanimously decided that the Court was competent. The French Captain Badin prosecuting demanded sentence of fine. The sitting was adjourned

GERMAN INDUSTRIALISTS FINED

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Mayence.—The trial of six German industrialists before the court-martial has concluded. They have been sentenced to pay the following fines:—

Fritz Thyssen 5100 francs; Kesten 15632; francs; Muesten Roefer 8640 francs; Tengelmann 6020 francs; Spindler 47752 francs; Oloff 22400 francs.

AMERICAN TROOPS LEAVE GERMANY

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Coblentz.—The American Army of Occupation left Germany this afternoon. In a message to the troops, the Commander-in-Chief referred to the American Army's deep affection for the Allies. He hoped that the good conduct of the troops would efface all thoughts of bitterness on the part of the population.—Reuter.

SIGNIFICANT PHASE OF HISTORY.

AMERICAN COMMANDER SPEAKS BEFORE LEAVING.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Coblenz.—At a luncheon with the Allied Commissioners after the ceremony of lowering the American flag, Major-General H. T. Allen, Commander of the American forces in Germany, said that the spectacle they had just witnessed was not, grandiose and not imposing. but was most significant in connexion with the affairs of the Old and the New Worlds. He declared that they had been witnesses of an unusually significant phase of history.

In the course of an interview, Major General Allen said that the concordance of the American and British Governments respecting certain policies and measures being carried out in Europe was indicative of what was fundamental in the hearts of the two nations.

The American forces numbering one thousand, will be replaced by five thousand French soldiers.—Reuter.

FRENCH TAKING OVER CONTROL OF RAILWAYS.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Essen.—The French are taking over the complete control of the railways. They assert that of the Germans refuse to operate the trains they have sufficient drivers to maintain the principal services. Six hundred French drivers and firemen have already arrived.—Reuter.

FRENCH RAILWAY TROOPS LEAVE FOR RHINELAND.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Paris.—The Ministry of War announces that owing to the partial strike on the railways in the Ruhr five detachments of railway troops of seven hundred and fifty men each, which have been selected from the personnel of the French railways, will leave to-night for Rhineland in order to assure the necessary communications. Le Trocquer, the Minister of Public Works, and General Weygand are proceeding to the Ruhr to enquire into the situation there.—Reuter.

FRANCE CONTEMPLATES PROLONGED OCCUPATION.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Paris.—Newspapers give prominence to the report that General Weygend will shortly be appointed High Commissioner in the Ruhr, from which it is deduced that France contemplates a prolonged occupation. The period will probably be for two years covered in the French reparation plan.—Reuter.

STRIKERS EFFORTS IN RUHR.

LONDON, Jan. 25

Mainz.—Strike efforts throughout the Ruhr continue to be of a sporadic and indefinite nature. So far there is no sign of the effort's becoming general. Forty three thousand men are idle in the Thyssen's mine, while only the officials are on strike in the Stinnes' mines.—Reuter.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC IN WEST RUHR AT A STANDSTILL.

LONDON, Jan. 25

Essen.—Railway traffic is at a standstill in the West Ruhr as a consequence of the railwaymens' strike at a number of small stations.—Reuter.

FRANC PLUNEDERING COAL

LONDON, Jan. 25

Dusseldorf.—Instances of difficulty of securing trucks and rolling stock much of which was diverted to the interior at the beginning of the occupation are given in the despatches from Essen which shew that as a result of the twelve days' occupation France has received 28,000 tons of coal from the Ruhr; whereas, if there had been no occupation, she would have received 8,009 tons under the reparations deliveries. Germany, before the occupation, received twenty thousand truck loads daily from the Ruhr. This has been increased by 8,000 truck loads daily since the Occupation.—Reuter.

HOTEL COMPELLED TO PERMIT FRENCH MEMBERS.

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Berlin.—A message from Munich says that, thanks to the intervention of the Imperial Government, the Bavarian authorities have compelled the Munich Hotel to permit the French and the Belgian members of the Allied Mission of Control to retain their quarters in the hotel. Light and water which were cut off have now been restored.—Reuter.

LABOUR PARTY'S SOLIDARITY WITH GERMAN WORKMEN.

LONDON, Jan. 24

The Council of the Trade Union Congress and the Executive of the British Labour Party have issued a joint manifesto expressing their solidarity with the German workmen in the Ruhr and demanding Government to intervene diplomatically to secure immediate evacuation from the Ruhr.—Reuter.

S. AFRICAN POLITICS

"NO CONFIDENCE IN GOVT"

NATIONALIST ATTACK IN ASSEMBLY

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Cape Town.—That Government is faced with a Labour and Nationalist combination was shown in the debate in the Assembly yesterday on the motion of non-confidence moved by General Hertzog who dwelt on unemployment and heavy taxation compared with 1910. He accused Goverment of resorting to arms on six occasions since 1910 to keep the people down. He asserted that lack of confidence was so widespread that it was impossible for Government to regain it. The Minister for Finance, Mr. Burton, replying said that General Hertzog had ignored the effects of the world upheaval. Mr. Cresswell, Labour member, said the Labour Party whole heartedly supported the motion.

WHITES' PRECARIOUS SITUATION

LONDON, Jan. 25.

Cape Town.—Gen. Smuts contended that the Government was entitled to credit for the manner in which it brought the country through an unprecedented trade depression aggravated by drought and revolution, with national credit unimpaired. He declared that the natives were at present studying in the Bolshevist Univereity of Moscow and would eventually return to South Africa. Proceeding, the Premier compared the civilisation of Europe to a sleep-walker on the edge of a precipe and drew attention to the precariousness of the situation in South Africa, with a handful of the Whites torn by internal divisions.

The House has again adjourned.—Reuter.

WORLD'S SHIPBUILDING STATISTICS.

LEAFIELD (Oxford) Jan. 24th-25th.

According to the annual summary published by Lloyd's register Great Britain's output of shipbuilding last year amounted to one millon thirty-one thousand tons which represents nearly 42 per cent. of the world's total. The summary mentions the world decline in shipbuilding but states that orders for new ships have recently increased in Great Britain and Ireland.—(B. O. W.)

INDIAN PURCHASE OF BAR GOLD.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

Nearly one million sterling worth of bar gold has arrived here this week from South Africa and all has been taken by India at four pounds nine shillings nine pence per ounce.

DESHBANDHU DAS.

A GREAT RECEPTION.

HUGE GATHERING AT STATION.

The huge gathering that had assembled yesterday at the Victoria Terminus and the fine welcome that was given were worthy of the great occasion for Chita Ranjan Das had come to Bombay. After his incarceration for six months in the jail of Calcutta, and after his presidentship of the Gaya Congress, yesterday's was the first occasion of his coming to Bombay. In spite of the inconveinent time of the arrival of the Calcutta Mail and the hot sun, the people that had gathered at Bori Bunder to give a hearty welcome to Deshbandhu Das could only be counted in tens of thousands. Men. women and children of both sexes were there; Hindus, Moslems and Parsis equally vied with each other to make the occasion a great success. Most of the all-India leaders who have come down to Bombay for the Conference were on the platform. A large number of volunteers, belonging to the differnt corps in Bombay, vainly tried to keep a semblance of order, but the crowd was too great and too enthusiastic. Looked from above it was a vast sea of humanity.

When the train steamed in at about 1.15 P.m. it was received with loud cheers and cries of "Mahatma Gandhi Jai," "C. R. Das ki Jai," etc, and the people began to crowd round the carriages. It was with the greatest dificulty that Sjt. Das could get out of his compartment for the rush was tremendous. He was escorted, with some inconvenience to him, to the other platform and there he was garlanded, by the various organisations in the city, like the Bombay Provincial Committee, Swaraj Sabha, the Bombay National Union, the Tilak Swaraja Sangaa, the Suburban Congress Committees Rashtriya Stree Sabha, Parsi Rajakiya Sabha, the Khilafat Committee, etc. A fine landau with four white horses, decorated with flowers, was then brought and Sjt. Das took his seat in it with Mrs. Naidu, Mr. H. S. Khatri and Swami Satyadev, Mr. V. A. Desai, Captain of the Volunteers, and representatives of other volunteer corps, were sitting on the box, with the Congress flags in their hands. With a pilot car going a little ahead, a procession was then formed after some delay, Sjt. Das' carriage following; after him came the other leaders in other cars. In front of Sjt. Das' carriage the boys and girls from the National schools formed a long file flags in their hands singing national songs all the while. There were volunteers also trying to keep order. Thus the huge procession started from the Victoria Terminus about 1.30 p.m. and slowly picked its way to Seth Chotani's House at Khadak, where Sjt. Das and his party are putting up. The procession starting from Bori Bunder went along the Hornby Road to the Crawford Market, turned into Abdur Rehman Street near the Jumma Masjid, thence into Sheik Memon Street, Zaveri Bazar, Mumba Devi, Pydhonie and Khadak. All the way there was the huge crowd present; all the way there were fine decorations and buntings of many sorts. In the Zaveri Bazar the merchants had hung their silver wares along the road; the shawl merchants had done likewise; the sweet meat merchants also followed suit. Slowly the procession passed, every few steps the carriage being stopped for the purpose of offering floral tribute to Sjt. Das. It was a veritable triumphal march from Bori Bunder to Khadak, and nearly two hours were taken. Sjt. Das was all along smothered with flowers, so to say. In some places there were bands waiting to welcome the guest of the city. Along the whole route the houses were crowded with spectators, every window, every balcony, and every point of vantage being full of men, women and children.

On the platform were Mrs. Naidu, Mr. and Mrs. Bhagawandin Dube, Mr. Santanam, Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. N. R. Jayaker, Mr. and Mrs. Motiwalla, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Mr. V. L. Nappoo, Mr. Osman Sobhani, Mr. B. F. Bharucha, Mr. and Mrs. Khambatta, Mr. A. Rangaswami Aiyangr, Mr. M. M. H. J. M. Chotani, Swami Satyadev, Mrs. Avantibhai Gokhalay, Seth Renashanker, Messrs. Nanavaty, Nariman, Belgaumwalla and many others.

The following associations and gentlemen, among others, garlanded Sjt. Das, during the procession: The fruit merchants of Crawford Market; Mr. Govindji Vasanji, Jaaveri Brothers; Mr. Vally F. Mahomed; Mr. H. S. Khatri; Mr. Mojawalla; the Dry Fruit Merchants near the Jumma Masjid; the cloth merchants in the Mangaldas Market, also the chemists there; sweetmeat sellers; gold and silver merchants; bullion merchants; cloth merchants; in the Mulji Jetha Market; jewellery merchants; shawl merchants; cotton brokers; brass and copper merchants; yarn merchants, etc.

A number of vans belonging to various merchants in Bombay also took advantage of the occasion to go in the procession and thus advertise their wares.

Official and Personal.

Lord Rawlinson will visit Lahore and Jaija Abbasian leaving Delhi on the 25th and returning on the 30th. The Director of Military Operations will accompany His Excellency.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd gave a "Tea Dansant" at Government House, Bombay, to the Red Cross Helpers.

Major H. Maitland Kersey has arrived at Government House, Bombay.

The death has occurred of Mr. Michael Prothero, late Director of Public Instruction at Assam.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

I. C. S. RECRUITMENT.

KING'S COMMISSION TO INDIANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 24.

The Legislative Assembly re-assembled today and devoted the whole sitting to the discussion of non-official resolutions. Attendance of members was better than before.

Sir Malcolm Hailey laid on the table a copy of the despatch from the Secretary of State regarding the policy of His Majesty's Government with reference to the Government of India Act. The despatch, in short, refuses to agree to premature examination of the constitution.

There were no questions for answer to-day but one question was replied of which a private notice had been given by Mr. K. N. Mitter that for some days past in Delhi there had been rumours that four-anna nickel pieces had been withdrawn from circulation and that the coins were being refused in the local market causing inconvenience to businessmen and citizens. He asked the Government give an authentic information on the point.

Sir Basil Blackett welcomed the opportunity of contradicting rumours that the four annas and eight annas nickel pieces had not been withdrawn from circulation in the local bazar. The position now had improved and the coins were being freely accepted and Government had also asked the local authorities to place placards in prominent places in the city contradicting the rumours.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BILL.

Mr. Inne presented a report of the Joint Committee on Workmen's Compensation Bill. The report is not altogether unanimous and five separate minutes of dissent have been appended by Mr. Ranagachariar, Mr Neogy. Sir Arthur Froom, Mr. Joshi and Mr. Raza Ali. The most important alteration made by the Committee is the title and preamble by the elimination of the provision relating to definition of employers' liability. The Bill now provides only "for payment by certain that the courts in India will apply. The judge made the doctrine of common employ- Act would have to be considered, but the committee thinks it wiser to restrict the scope of the Bill to workmen's compensation and avoid anticipating a difficulty which may not arise and for which the Bill provides only partial remedy. The chapter of employers liability has threfore been omitted from the Bill. The committee has not modified the definition of dependent as suggested by some and has included among dependants minor brothers and unmarried sisters of a deceased workman.

SCALE OF COMPENSATION.

After long and earnest consideration the committee finds that the scale of compensation represented a very fair compromise between divergent interests. The committe has however increased the amount of compensation in case of fatal accidents to minors from Rs. 50 to Rs. 200. The committee observes that the original provision appears to hold somewhat cynically cheap the life of a minor. It has been also provided that on attainment by a minor of 15 years his half monthly payments be automatically increased to the half of the full amount of wages which he drew at the time of accident, subject to a limit of fifteen rupees.

QUESTION OF BONUS.

While generally approving the method of calculation the committee has in view of the difficulties in connection, with bonus provided that the monthly wages of workmen shall be one twelfth of total wages which have fallen due for the payment to him by the employer instead of earned by him from the employer. The period of absence from work which should be deemed to break the continuity of the service has been raised from ten to fifteen days. Loss of one eye has been included among permanent partial disablements and percentage of disablement caused thereby is put at 30 per cent. The master of ships has been excluded from the definition of seamen. The committee recommends that the question be taken up with British Government so that a laskar employed on a ship on British register will have more speedy remedy than at present. The definition of wages has been so altered as to show that it does not include contribution by employers towards pension or provident fund.

The changes introduced in exceptions which do not make an employer liable for compensation now relate to the case of wilful non-compliance with an order or regulation made for safety purposes. Only wilful disregard or removal of safeguards will operate against the workman, while even in the Bill it was provided that even where accident was directly attributable to the misconduct of workmen the employer was liable to pay half the compensation if it resulted in death or complete permanent disamblement. The committee has now provided definitely that the compensation shall be payable in such cases of misconduct.

Mr. Ramazza Pantulu amidst non-official applause signified his intention not to move the resolution which stood first in his name on the agenda and which purported to recommend that the selection of candidates for public offices should be based on considerations of capacity and character and not of communal representation.

I. C. S. EXAMINATION.

Lieut.-Colonel Gidney next moved his resolution urging that the present system of conducting simultaneous examinations for recruitment to Indian Civil Service be changed and that a different method of conducting simultaneous examinations so as to give a fair chance of candidates belonging to different communities and differnt provinces be devised if necessary by having a limited form of competition. Colonel Gidney said it was not his intention to interfere with the efficiency of the services. If the process of elimination of British elements was allowed to proceed without safeguards for different communities, the result would be that a single community would monopolise all high places. Government must provide the best safeguards to achieve the object and he thought that the best method would be to discriminate in favour of inadequately represented communities out of successful candidates.

Mr. Girdharilal Aggrawala moved an amendment to extend the scope of the resolution by providing instead for fair representation of suitable candidates of different castes and communities residing in British India.

Dr. Gour who made his appearance during this session for the first time to-day strongly opposed both the resolution and amendment. The consideration for recruitment to All-India should be the survival of the fittest. He believed the amendment made the position still worse.

Mr. Abdul Rahim Khan supported the resolution. He said India of the future must be an India of all communities and steps must be taken now to lay the foundation for a fair share of different communities in the future Governmental machinery of this country.

Mr. Joshi in opposing Colonel Gidney's resolution said that men to be appointed must have qualifications for the work and if the minorities and the low communities were desirous of being represented in the service the best remedy for them was to ask Government to give them special facilities for education and training so as to become fit to compete in open examinations.

Mr. Ishwar Saran warned that by introducing the novel and mischievous provisions of communal representation they would be impairing the efficiency of the highest services.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas also opposed pointing out that the resolution sought to perpeuate communal distinctions at a time when they were fighting to remove the facial distinctions.

Mr. Agarwala's amendment was put and rejected.

Mr. Shahani next moved his amendment which he said was in the nature of a compromise. This required a change in the present system "so as to give a fair chance to the duly qualified candidates belonging to different communities and different provinces."

Mr. Rangachariar warned the House against the dangers of the resolution before it was voted upon.

Bhai Mansingh supported the resolution as representative of the Sikh community.

At this stage the closure was applied for by Mr. Yamin Khan and granted by 28 votes against 27.

EXPLANATION OF GOVT'S POSITION.

Sir Malcolm Hailey then explained the Government's position. He traced the history of the question of recruitment to the services. The despatch of 1858 laid down definitely against any considerations of race or creed. In 1886 again the question was considered, and it was held that no other considerations except that of competence and character should have any weight. In 1904 the Government of India issued an important resolution about education which also touched the question of communal interests. After that the Public Services Commission referred to the question of communal representation. There was a difference of opinion among its members but the Government of India's decision on the subject was that the public services should be recruited by most competent men available provided there should not be an undue predominance of any class. The present practice of the Government was that out of Indian recruitment to the Indian Civil Service sixty-seven per cennt of appointments would be filled by open competition and the remaining by nomination. The power of nomination was meant to secure representation of various provinces and the communities if, as a result of open competition any particular class overweighed the service. The result of the recent open competition in India was that all the eleven open appointments went to the Hindus. Government had therefore to resort to nomination for other interests. The Home Member continued "but it is not the intention of the Government to resort to nomination in the Indian Civil Service merely to secure advancement of any community. Our object is a negative one, pure and simple. Indeed looking at the practical side of the question, I do not myself know how we can set to work to promote the cause of minorities in India. They are so many in India. Directly y help one another clamours for it. I mys would be very unwilling indeed to eng in an attempt to weigh and balance claims of different minorities. All we do is to see that the claims of any one vince or of any great communities are entirely outweighed by other provinces communities. Government themselves be only too glad to avoid any syste which we have to discriminate in our lic services. We want nothing but th man. We want men who are judged and only one test namely, that of character and intelligence. But the facts are what they are and we have to ask ourselves, whether India is yet ripe for that larger measure in which there should be no consideration at all of provincial claims or claims of communities. But however, so we may desire, India is not yet ripe for that. There may come a time when it will be achieved as the result of the educational and social advancement. What I claim is that at present we are proceeding on grounds which are on themselves open to very little criticism. Our policy is only negative one to resort to nomination to prevent overweighing of our services with any particular community. We have endeavoured to keep the balance and in doing so we have resorted to nomination on a very modest scale indeed. The resolution asks for a change in our present system. We desire no change in that system and are unwilling to reopen that question. I only stand here to support the system as we have at present and to justify, and claim that it should be continued." (Loud applause.)

Colonel Gidney briefly replied to the debate and signified his intention to accept Mr. Shahani's amendment offering a compromise. When the chair was going to put Mr. Shahani's amendment to vote Mr. Shahani unexpectedly got up and amidst laughter announced the withdrawal of his amendment in view of the statement made by the leader of the House.

Colonel Gidney's original resolution was then put and negatived by 48 votes against 27.

The assembly then rose for lunch.

SCHOLARSHIPS FROM IMPERIAL REVENUE.

When the House resumed after lunch, Mr. Venkatapathiraju moved that as far as funds permit 25 scholarships, each tenable for five years at about Rs. 4,000 per head per annum, eventually costing not more than five lakhs of rupees annually, be given year after year, from the imperial revenues to Indians of great promise, specially for research work in any part of the world and in any branch of knowledge approved by the Central Legislature."

Mr. Venkatapati Raju said that Indian students had very little opportunities for training in research work. The research institutions at Bangalore, Pusa and Dehradun afforded training to Professors and teachers only and ordinary students had no scope of training in these institutions. Mr. Raju pointed out that in foreign countries Government were contributing large grants towards progress in research work and especially in Columbia about two crores of rupees were spent annually. The Government of India should similarly devote more money in this direction and afford opportunities to the students for training abroad.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

Mr. Chatterjee, the Education Member expressed full agreement of the Government with the grat importance of research for securing industrial and cultura development of the country. Government also believed that the sending of students abroad for research and also providing facilities for carrying on those researches in India on their return should go together. Government was not oblivious of its duty in the desire voiced by resolution and quite a good number of scholars were already carrying research studies abroad. He admitted that very large funds were devoted by the universities of Columbia and New York in research work but he found during his American trip that these huge funds were almost exclusively supplied by private benefaction. He hoped in India also private benefactors would come forward. Such work should not be left to the State Finances alone. Government was with the resolution in principle but due to financial difficulties they had not been able to advance in the manner desired. They must wait for better times when funds would permit developments in the research work.

The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

INFORMATION TO MEMBERS.

Mr. Lachmi Prasad Sinha next moved that all Government officials should furnish every member of the Assembly with all necessary informations with full particulars and give all facilities towards the discharge of their public duties.

After Sir Malcolm Hailey had pointed out that the resolution was not only impracticable but also wholly undesirable constitutionally, the mover acceding to the general demand for withdrawal withdrew his motion.

KING'S COMMISSION TO INDIANS.

Mr. Yamin Khan next moved recommending the Governor-General in Council to be pleased to get the King's commission for Indians by direct recruitment and by promotion from the rank of Viceroy's Commissioned officers in such numbers that all vacancies in the Indian regiments be in future be filled by such Indian officers only till all Indian regiments are wholly Indianised.

Mr. Yamin Khan made it clear that he did not underrate the great services which had been rendered to the maintenance of peace and order by the British Officer in India. His position was that Indian soldiers should have opening for rising to the highest rank in the army as was the case in other countries. Further he wanted Indianisation of the Indian regiments only. The process would be that if a post of Colonel fell vacant in an Indian regiment the place of that Colonel should be filled according to seniority; but this process of raising some one to the post of Colonel would result in a post of the second Lieutenant falling vacant. This post, he urged, should go to Indians. Under his scheme the Indians would be appointed only as second Lieutenants and would take their promotions in usual course. Thus twenty-two years would elapse before there was complete Indianisation of the Indian regiments in Commissioned Ranks. This would also bring about a much needed saving to the Indian revenue by substitution of the cheaper agency.

C-IN-C'S REPLY.

The Commander-in-Chief replied at great length pointing out that the sheme for Indianisation was still under discussion between the atuhorities in India and England and he could not make any definite statement on the subject. But in any case they must keep above every other consideration the maintenance unimpaired of the efficiency of our defences. He also enumerated the steps taken to grant the King's Commission So far 371 Indian officers holding the Viceroy's commission had been granted Honorary King's Commission, 67 Indian officers were holding regular King's Commission and serving in the army and in addition to these 23 Indians cadets were under training and would soon join the army. The Prince of Wales Military College at Dehradun was making good progress and he hoped within the next twelve months to try to double the number of students in that College. He assured the House that due to the lack of education and the general intellectual equipment of Indian officers holding the Viceroy's commissions it would be impracticable to take as a rule a large proportion of the Indian Army officers holding the King's Commissions from this source. Government could not decide upon wholesale Indianisation without knowing the success or failure of the Indianisation scheme on a limited scale. He regretted Government's inability to accept any resolution on the subject as it would mean prejudging a matter still under discussion.

SIR DEVAPRASAD'S AMENDMENT.

Sir D. P. Sarbadhikari moved an amendment which made the resolution as follows:—"This Assembly recommnds to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council to be pleased to get the King's Commission for Indians by direct recruitment by promotion from the rank of Viceroy's Commissioned officers in such number that the vacancies in the Indian regiments be in future filled by such Indian officers till all Indian regiments are Indianised."

Sir Devaprashad welcomed the Commander-in-Chief's observations and pointed out that his objective was that Indianisation should proceed as fast and as soon as possible with due regard to the efficiency of the defence. They wanted a steady process, something definite, substantial and intelligent and he regretted the delay that had so far occurred in the adoption of a scheme.

It was quarter past five when at this stage Sir Malcolm Hailey rose and moved for adjournment of the debate in view of the fact that an important Executive Council sitting was to take place at 6-30 p.m. this evening. The request being granted the Assembly adjourned till tomorrow.

BOMBING RAIDS ON WAZIRS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 24.

During the period, December 17th to January 22nd, Nos. 27 and 28 Squadrons, R.A.F. operating under advanced headquarters No. 1 Indian Wing Dardoni, have carried out numerous bombing raids on the hostile Wazir tribes who refused to accept our terms. The chief objective have been Ahmadwan and the neighbouring villages of Dinaur Lali Khel etc. also on Mandaeh and Spinkamar. Musa Khan (who murdered Lt. Dickson R. E. on the Razmak Road) had had his village near Makin almost entirely destroyed and he has suffered very considerable casualties both amongst his followers and amongst his flocks and herds. Musa Khan was bombed in Linaur where he was hiding and on January 17th he was reported to be one of a block of 5 houses 100 yards N. W. of Mandesh. One of these houses was completely destroyed by a 230 lb. bomb and three of the others were severely damaged. In all 86 tons of explosives and 1,224 incendiary bombs had been dropped on hostile villages and 28.063 rounds of shot fired from the aeroplanes at persons and the flocks. Several photographic reconnaissances have been carried out and the aerial cooperation maintained with the 7th Infantry Brigade in their advance to Razwak Narai.

IS LABOUR STRIKE ILLEGAL ?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—I am glad to state that I was at last able to prove that the statement that the additional amount, in the way of extra profit, by enhancing the tramwayfare would be less than ten lakhs, was far from correct. I do say so because I have actually worked out figures, having known the fact as to how many cars are running daily, and how many passengers travel daily and also the grand total of daily income. Both in Madras and Karachi, there are electric tramway companies and there they charge by zone system, but the minimum rate is from half-an-anna, and more, according to the distance. Hence, half-anna for one zone, and three-fourth of an anna for two zones and one anna for three zones. An anna and aquarter for four zones and one anna and half for more than four zones or for six zones in all should be the charges which will equally benefit the public and the Tramway Company. Mr. Moberly's silence in regard to my previous letters has enabled me to go a step further and that is to enquire whether "labour strike is illegal." If it was so Mr. Sams, late Post Master-General would never have reinstated the postal and the telegraph strikers, without any break in their service, the strike period being treated as "leave without pay', inspite of the fact that it was a strike for the third time. The tramway men also had gone on strike in 1910 for the first time and in October 1920, for the second time, and the third strike took place on 18th September 1922. In these circumstances, has Mr. Lucas any right to state to the ex-tramway men that he has forfeited their Provident Fund and gratuity if the labour strike is not ilegal?—Yours etc.

NARAYEN RAO KULKERN

Bombay, January 23.

INTIMIDATION IN KENYA.

MR. ANDREWS' SUGGESTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

Mr. C. F. Andrews interview by the Associated Press concerning the news which had come from East Africa on the Indian question in Kenya said that from his own knowledge during his two recent visits to East Africa the threats of violence, about which the Indian representatives had complained to the Kenya Government had to be taken seriously. The situation demanded very careful watching and strongest protest against this form of intimidation should be made. This threat of violence had not appeared now for the first time. It had been repeated more than once since the autumn of 1921 after the Imperial Conference At that conference a resolution was carried with the dissent of South Africa only, declaring that equal Indian status was desirable. An attempt had been made at that Conference to exclude East Africa as well as South Africa from the terms of the resolution but this had been defeated. It was this fact which had led directly to the first threat of violence in Kenya Colony in the autumn of 1921 if ever the terms of the Imperial Conference resolution were put into practice. In November 1921, a truce was called by the Governor, Sir Edward Northey. Then followed the speech of Mr. Winston Churchill at the East African Banquet in London in January 1922 which appeared to be a contradiction of the terms of the conference resolution which he himself had signed. After that speech which caused great indignation in India the whole question was thrown back for further consideration and the decision was again and again delayed. Then at last when the elections were almost due the final decision of the Imperial Government was sent out to the new Governor Sir Robert Coryndon. The Governor put this decision before the European Association. They immediately rejected it. From the recent telegrams it appeared that they had even threatened violence if the decision was carried out.

Mr. Andrews' personal opinion was that Sir Robert Coryndon was too strong a Governor to be intimidated. But at the same time it was urgently necessary to strengthen the hands both of the Home and the Indian Governments against such intimidatory attitude; for, any weak concession to a threat of this kind would mean the ruin of constitutional administration.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

MUNICIPAL BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

The second meeting of the winter session of the Bengal Legislative Council commenced to-day with Mr. H. E. A. Cotton, President in the chair. During interpellation 11 starred and 108 unstarred questions were replied. In answering a question regarding the honoraria paid to officials during the Prince of of Wales' visit to Calcutta, the Hon. Mr. Stephenson said that Rs. 500 was given to Mr. D. Gladding I. C.S. and Rs. 1,500 to Mr. Percy Brown, Principal, the Calcutta Government School of Art.

The Hon. Sir Surendranath Banerjee presented the report of the Select Committee on the Calcutta Municipal Bill covering 317 printed foolscap pages. Two important changes were made by the Select Committee. They had removed the sex disqualification following the municipal law of the United Provinces and Bombay and also they proposed to extend the boundaries of Calcutta.

Then followed a lengthy and somewhat animated debate when the Minister for Industries moved that Bengal should participate in the British Empire Exhibition of 1924 and that steps be taken to organise a preliminary exhibition in Calcutta in the next cold weather. He said that they were morally bound to support the motion since three Bengal members on the Legislative Assembly had supported a similar motion. The whole cost, he thought, would amount to three lakhs of rupees. Several non-official members opposed the motion on the ground of expense and that it would confer no benefit to Bengal, though it would help some people to go to England at Government expense. The motion was carried 55 voting for and 28 against it.

The council next considered the Select Committee's report on the amendment of the standing orders.

After an hour's debate the council agreed to give first, the priority to the undisposed of resolutions in the next session of the council and to allow no member to send in notice of more than twelve questions and three resolutions during one session of the Council.

NEW MUSLIMS HELP BURE AU

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—It is a well known fact, that persons of other faiths are embracing Islam in fairly good numbers, but, unfortunately many of them on embracing Islam find themselves a drift, so to speak, without sympathy and that help, which a convert expects from his new co-rtligionists To remove this sad state of affairs, a few Muslims have established a "New Muslims help Bureau"—the object of which is to get into touch with such converts throughout India, and on hearing from them to devise means and ways to help them and remove the feelino of isolation in which they find themselves. I would, therefore, earnestly request such persons, specially converts from among the Christians and Parsis to write to the President of the Bureau", stating in full their present difficulties and needs or make an appointment to see him personally.

All communications to be addressed to the President, Anjuman Targibo Talime Islam, Hormediah Musjid Hall, opposite Police station, Pydhoni, Bombay.— Yours etc.

SHAIK KHAHID EYUSUF.
Honrary Secretary,
"New Muslims Help Bureau."
Bombay.

Bombay, January 23.

KARNATAK LETTER

CONGRESS LEADERS AT WORK

FAITH IN CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, Jan. 23.

"Karnatak cannot be imagined to do otherwise", are the very words from the lips of Mahatma Gandhi. And Karnatak has proved true. Karnatak did watch the long and sometimes weary discussions at Gaya but her faith in the Gandhian programme remained unshaken. "No compromise on the Council question", was the inner conviction of every Kannadiga and it showed itself in the disciplined solid vote on that question. Her voice mirrored her mind and her discipline the earnestness and the will to work out the Congress resolution

Usually a week or so passes before the Congress delegates return to their electorates. This time however, the period was longer as Gaya was at a great distance and was a place not only of political pilgrimage but also a place of religious sanctity. Karnatak has been eager to bring the Congress home and has been giving invitations but the Andhras had a superior claim. Karnatak has fixed next year as one of the realisation of her hopes of entertaining India on her own soil. This hope has given to the delegates an additional impetus, as it were, and they have delivered the Congress message to their brothers in most eloquent language. Karnatak has to contribute a lac of rupees towards the T. S. fund and two thousand volunteers according to the resolutions of the Working Committee of the Congress. The leaders are confident of securing the quota of money and are almost certain of the volunteers as well.

KARNATAK LEADERS IN MAHARASTRA.

One more remakable feature of importance need be noted. While retuning from the Congress some of the Karnatak leaders delivered lectures in Yeotmal and Poona. Dr. Hardikar spoke on the present situation in Yeotmal and was heard with rapt attention. Messrs. Vishwanathrao Joshi of Hubli, Vithalrao Joshi, Hukerikar and Gokhale were in Poona for half a week and they were heard quite patiently in Poona, the home, as it were, of the Council party. The "Loksangrah", a daily belonging to the Council party, has complimented Mr. Vishwanathrao by saying that his speech was a very reasoned one. So long, in the history of Karnatak it was for Karnatak to hear what Maharastra spoke and do what Maharastra asked her to do. This state of things was natural so long as Lokmanya was there. He lead not only Karnatak but the whole of India. It was also natural so long as Maharastra and Karnatak were not different as Congress provinces. But since the Nagpur Congress things have changed. There is no longer Lokmanya existing to drive both these provinces together by his masterful personality and Karnatak stands to-day as a distinct Congress province. With freedom also comes responsibility and for the last two years Sjt. Gangadharrao of Belgaum has been leading Karnatak to her destiny.

THE WORK BEFORE KARNATAK.

To work out the complete programme of the Congress is therefore the immediate work before Karnatak. Karnatak is conscious of the compliment of Mahatmaji and would try to deserve it more and more. It is a common experience throughout all provinces that there has been a strong propaganda in villages for the last two years but it has not been solid and permanent. Every province is thinking of village organisation as the most important work, if solid advance is to be made. Karnatak leaders are thinking along those lines and are busy formulating schemes to educate volunteers who would go and remain in villages as citizens. They are also thinking of organising with a view to carrying out the most important items of work, viz., (1) Khadi, (2) collection of a lakh of rupees, (3) enrolling of two thousand volunteers and (4) education. The Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee comes off on the 25th instant at Belgaum. The District Congress Committees will meet soon after and by the end of this month Karnatak will begin to work in right earnest. Karnatak has peculiar difficulties, but has faith in itself. The difficulties may clog her path and she may seem to advance slowly but her faith will urge her onwards surely.

CONGRESS WORKERS ACQUITTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 23.

Two Sikh Cingress workers of Ferozepure who were convicted of sedition and sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment by the Magistrate have been acquitted by Justice Moti Sagar on appeal in the High Court. His Lordship in the course of judgement said, "It is also a significant fact that almost every one of the witnesses for the prosecution happened to hear and of remember only one verse of each of the various songs alleged to have been sung by the accused and that these verses are indentically the same which witness happened to hear and to remember. It may possibly be a coincidence as argued by the learned counsel for the Crown but it is a very strange coincidence which in my opinion considerably weakens the character of evidence produced. After a careful review of the entire evidence on record I am of ipinion that the oral evidence relied on by the prosecution is most inconclusive and does not fully establish the charge of sedition brought against the appellants."

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Each buyer of our 4 gross Blue Black Ink Tablets will get one Fancy Fountain Pen, 1 Dropper, 1 doz. Nibs, 1 doz. Transfer pictures free. 4 gross means 576 Tablets and each tablet prepares a pot full of Brilliant ink. Price Re. 1 (one only) BAGBAZAR INK FACTORY, 14, Lakshi Datt. Lane, Bagbazar, CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 25.

S S City of Westminister, Ring, New York.
S S British Sailor, Bowie, Abadan.
S S Accra, Waidey, Durban.
S S Bahrein, Constantinople, Jeddah.
S S City of Westminister:—The City Line steamer City of Westminister, 3771 tons, Captain J Ring, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.
S S Accra:—The D M Khandwani's steamer Accra, 2750 tons, Captain H D Waidy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban etc., with a general cargo and passengers.
S S Bahrein:—The T M Company's steamer Bahrein, 1402 tons, Captain A Constantine, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and passengers.

DEPARTURE.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.
S S Chinese Prince, Robert, Hull.
S S Varsova, Fitzherbert, Busreh etc.
S S Warora, Adie, Busreh, etc.
S S Varsova:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varsova, 1957 tons, Captain D C Fitzherbert will sail today from harbour for Busreh etc. with a general cargo and passengers.
S S Warora:—The B I S N Company's steamer Warora, 1336 tons, Captain R Adie, will sail today from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.
The following vessels began to load yesterday.
Steamer Grilgrant for Antwerp.
Steamer Castlemoor for Antwerp.
Steamer Warfield for Antwerp.
Steamer Clan Macnab for Antwerp.
Steamer Naldera for London.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, January 25.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Cl Macnab 3816 Malabar 5/2 J Finlay & Co.
3 Malwa 5904 London 3/2 M M & Co.
4 Gamaria, 3232, Karachi, 29/1, M M & Co.
5 Carara 3889, N.F., N.F., M M & Co.
7 Traustenfels, 3923, Hamburg, 25/1, Graham and Co.
8 Sicilia, 4188, Shanghai, 26/1, M M and Co.
9 Braunfels 3553 Antwerp N F Graham & Co.
10 Meerkerk 4886 Calcutta 2/2 E D Sassoon.
12 City Rangoon 4272 Kachi NF K N & Co.
13 Anglo Colombian 533 Dunkirk 1/2, T M & Co.
14 Antor 2268 Hull, 27/1 Scindia S N Co.
15 Siamese Prince, 3058, Antwerp, 3/2, Graham and Co.
16 Pencarrow, 2935, Dunkirk, 31/1. S S N Co.
Jetty Jeypore 3220 China 6/2 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Massilia 9251 Liverpool 3/2 Graham & Co.
2 Hungaria 4207 Trieste 1/2 L Triestino.
5 Chinese Prince 3029 Hull 25/1 S S N Co.
6 Bengal Maru 3206 Kobe 28/1 Kaisha.
7 Alipore, 3941, Japan, 28/1. M M and Co.
8 Urbino 3224 Kachi 3/2 J Finlay & Co.
16 Farignana 2284, Genoa, 31/1 M Italiana.

PRINCES DOCK.

A Muroran Maru 3257 Japan 3/2 N Y Kaisha.
B Dogra 3281 Java 27/1 T M & Co.
C & R Trafford Hall, 3437 Kachi N F K N & Co
G Jalatarang, 1463, N. F. N.F. Scindia S N Co.
F Wankfield, 3194, 27/1 M M & Co.
H Warora, 1336, Busreh, 25/1, M M and Co.
N Iwatesan Maru, 4094, Antwerp, 26/1. Graham.
P Andes Maru 4847, Japan 1/2 O S Kaisha.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Kaiser-i-Hnd due about 26th January, Agent P and O Co.
Khyber due about 2nd February P & O Co.
Narkunda due about 9th Feb., P & O Co.
Caledonia due about 16th Feb., P & O Co.
Devanha due about 23rd Feb., P & O Co.
Ghina due about 2nd March , P & O Co.
Moldevia due about 9th March P and O. Co.

FROM LONDON.

Masula about 27th January) Agent B I
Mundra (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Pruth (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Domala (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Elysia due about 11th February Agent Graham Co.
Melford Hall due about 2nd February Agent K N Co.
Clan Maldoch due about 5th February, Agent J F Co.
Clan Mackeller (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Clan Sinclair (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
Vindelia (not fixed) Agent Graham Co.
City of Karachi (not fixed), Agent K N Co.
Circassia (not fixed), Agent Graham Co.
Clan Ogelvy (not fixed) Agent, F J Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Tugela due about 8h February Agent Graham Co.

FROM HULL.

City of Florence (not fixed) Agent J F Co.,
Aristo (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG, ETC.

Gutenfels due about 24th January, Agent Graham Co.
Trelevan (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

FROM ROTERDAM.

Ridderkerk due about 10th February, Agent D Sassoon Co.
Kondekirk due about 3rd March, Agent D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Sirena due about 28th Jan., Agent L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Benares due about 12th February Agent Graham Co.
Eastern Knight (not fixed) Agent Volkert Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Ava Maru due about 27th January Agent N Y K.
Himalaya Maru due about 27th January, Agent O S K.
Saigon Maru due about 30th January, Agent O S K.
Luzon Maru due about 5th Feb., Agent O S K.
Salibis Maru due about 12th February,

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due about 9th February, Agent P and O Co.
Macedonia due about 23rd February, Agent P and O Co.
Nagpore due about 3rd Feb., Agent P & O Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Macedonia due 23rd February Agent P & O Co.

FROM DURBAN, ETC.,

Karapara due about 27 January, Agent B I S N Co.
Korea due about 11th February, Agent B I S N Co.
Accra (not fixed), Agent D M Khandavani. Agent O. S. K.
Taroba due about 25th February Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 25.

S S Malwa for London—100 bales hemp D M Doongaji; 16 bales lamb skin Allen Bros; 7 bales cowhides RAllimahomed.
S S Missilia for Liverpool—63 bales Ind cotton f p F F Campbell; 720 bales Ind cotton raw Ralli Bros; 4f bales Ind cotton raw L Abercrombie; 55 bales cty cottonfly K Visram; 59 bales cty cotton waste B Kursondas; 54 cwt kapoonuts P Vishnoo; 100 bales Ind wool raw David Sassoon: 164 bales cty cottonfly P H Vasa: 139 bales Ind wool raw D Koondanmal; 200 bales wool f p F F Campbell; 100 bales Ind cotton raw Ralli Bros.
S S Missilia for Marseilles—110 bales cty cotton fly K Visram; 9 bales Ind cotton f p F F Campbell.
S S Missilia for Glasgow—1981 cwt myrabollams P Mathoordas.
S S Missilia for New York—12 cwt gum tragaganth M M Ispahani.
S S Trafford Hall for Liverpool—3001 cwt myrabollams B Damjee; 2500 cwt groundnuts oil cakes Gorio Ltd; 5260 cwt myrabollams C Jivanlal, 70 cwt yellow mellet C Jivanlal; 2518 cwt groundnut oil cakes L Abercrombie; 100 bales african cotton H M Metha; 365 bales Ind cotton raw N M K Kaisha: 500 cwt linseed oil cakes V Vishnoo; 200 bales Ind cotton raw H Nensey; 2000 tons manganese ore James Finlay; 200 bales Ind cotton raw E D Tata.
S S Trafford Hall for Marseilles—460 cwt cwt cummin seed C Jivanlal; 39 cwt mustard seed C Jivanlal.
S S Grelgrant for Marseilles—3300 tons manganese ore King King & Co.
S S Clan Macnab for Rotterdam—1750 cwt manganese ore James Finlay.
S S City of Rangoon for Antwerp—218 bales Ind cotton raw Ralli Bros; 2400 cwt crushed bones E C Nanji; 220 bales Ind cotton raw Volkart Bros; 110 bales Ind cotton raw H Nensey; 280 bales Ind cotton raw Ralli Bros.
S S Siamese Prince for Antwerp—110 bales Ind cotton raw T M Kaisha; 330 bales Ind cotton f p F F Campbell.
S S Siamese Prince for Ghent—220 bales Ind cotton raw T M Kaisha: 55 bales Ind cotton raw Birla Bros.
S S Warfield for Ghent—55 bales Ind cotton raw N M K Kaisha; 1095 bales Ind cotton raw Volkart Bros; 550 bales Ind cotton raw Patel Bros; 165 bales Ind cotton f p F F Campbell
S S Anglo-Colombian for Hull—2000 cwt cty cotton seed Gorio Ltd; 12120 cwt Ind cotton seed Volkart Bros.
S S Anglo-Colombian for Dunkirk—220 cwt groundnuts Strauss & Co.
S S Anglo-Colombian for Marseilles—180 cwt cummin seed C Jivanlal; 160 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros.
S S Antar for Hull—387 cwt myrabollams P Mathoordas, 5000 cwt Ind cotton seed Ralli.
S S Faingnana for Genoa—60 bales silk waste Gorio Ltd; 12 bales cotton hosiery waste Gorio Ltd; 200 bales Ind cotton f p F F Campbell.
S S Quloa for Kobe—309 bales Ind cotton raw Ozu Burin; 300 bales Ind cotton raw R G Dossa: 2300 bales Ind cotton raw G K Kaisha.
S S Quloa for Osaka—700 bales Ind cotton raw G K Kaisha.
S S Quloa for Nagasaki—100 bales Ind cotton raw G K Kaisha.
S S Quloa for Yokohama—300 bales Ind cotton raw G K Kaisha.
S S Quloa for Yokkaichi—300 bales Ind cotton raw G K Kaisha.
S S Maturan Maru for Osaka—30 cwt Ind chutney M M Poongajee; 500 bales Ind cotton raw N M K Kaisha.
S S Maruran Maru for Yokohama—500 bales Ind cotton raw N M K Kaisha.
S S Maruran Maru for Shanghai—1800 bales Ind cotton raw Sassoon J David; 500 bales Ind cotton raw Y K Kaisha; 500 bales Ind cotton raw Ozu Burin; 2060 balas Ind cotton raw N M K Kaisha.
S S Maruran Maru for Hongkong—800 bales cty grey cotton twist C Banarsi.
S S Bengal Maru for Hongkong—200 bales Ind grey cotton yarn T M Kaisha; 40 cwt shark fins H L Pivani.
S S Bengal Maru for Shanghai—100 bales Ind cotton raw Suzuki & Co.
S S Bengal Maru for Osaka—100 bales Ind cotton raw Ralli Bros.
S S Andes Maru for Kobe—1400 bales Ind cotton raw G K Kaisha;
S S Andes Maru for Osaka—2200 bales Ind cotton raw G K Kaisha; 6 bales Ind cotton raw Ralli Bros.
S S Andes Maru for Yokkaichi—800 bales Ind cotton raw G K Kaisha
S S Andes Maru for Nagasaki—400 bales Ind cotton raw G K Kaisha.
S S Andes Maru for Moji—400 bales Ind cotton raw Ralli Bros.
S S Jeypore Maru for Shanghai—1000 bales Ind cotton raw N M K Kaisha.
S S Burma Maru for Kobe—300 bales Ind cotton raw T M Kaisha.
S S Sicilia for Hongkong—300 bales cty grey cotton twist Sassoon J David.

IMPORTS.

S S Kamakara Maru from Yokohama Agents M Mackenzie—20 cases peppermint oil; 550 cases biscuits; 25 cases cotton shoe laces: 27 cases spun silk yarn; 32 cases spun silk; 19 cases peppermint crystal.
From Tokyo—12 cases rubber toys; 25 bales large cotton yarn; 180 bales cotton yarn; 10 cases cotton yarn; 15 cases silk yarn.
From Nagoya—498 cases porcelain; 86 cases enamelled ware; 65 cases cotton yarn.
From Osaka—286 bales cotton yarn: 28 cases cotton yarn; 140 bales grey cotton yarn; 265 balts cotton drill; 700 bales cotton sheeting; 428 bales cotton shirting; 50 bales grey cotton sheeting; 12 bales grey cotton shirting; 15 cases spun silk; 295 cases safety matches; 20 cases umbrella ribs: 26 cases mirrors.; 300 casks red lead; 8 cases shell button.
From Kobe—150 cases sulpher matchts; 24 cases mats; 150 cases refined camphor; 350 bales cotton sheeting; 100 bales large cotton yarn; 50 bales grey cotton sheeting; 7 bales grey cotton shirting; 19 cases striped cotton drill.
From Moji—50 bales native grey sheeting.
From Hongkong—29 cases provisions; 45 cases cotton socks: 20 rolls mattings.
From Singapore—131 bundles rattan; 1045 pieces planks: 259 bags coffee; 476 bags betelnuts; 115 bags red betelnuts;
From Colombo—130 bundles second hand empty gunnies: 42 bundles old empty gunnies; 45 bundles gunnies; 25 bags cotton seeds; 25 bags arecanuts.
S S Stanley Hall from Hull Agents James Finlay—133 cases colour: 12 cases dry colour; 20 cases blue colour; 1485 kegs paint; 80 drums paint; 25 cases enamell paint; 95 cases liquid metal polish; 205 cases disinfectant fluid; 900 drums disinfectant fluid; 27 cases oil varnish; 335 drums linseed oil; 10 bales cotton: 25 cases cotton.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

Mr. Saiyid Abdullahmia Muhammadmia Kadri to be Huzur Deputy Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.
Major J. C. Tate, on return from leave, to be Political Agent in Kathiawar.
Major A. H. E. Mosse to be Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, vice Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Polcinger.
Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Pottinger, on relief, to act as Resident, Kolhapur, and Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country States, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. B. Merewether, C.I.E., proceeding on leave.
Captain G. P. Murphy, on return from leave, to be Assistant Political Resident, Aden, vice Major B. R. Reilly, O.B.E., proceeding on leave.
Mr. J. R. Arthur to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police in Sind, during the absence of Mr. P. J. Athaide on leave
Mr. I. C. Boyd, on the termination of his special duty, to be Principal, Police Training School, Nasik, and, in addition, to do duty as Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Police.
Mr. B. C. Kennedy, I.C.S., on return from leave, to act as Judicial Commissioner of Sind vice Mr. C. A. Kincaid, C.V.O., I.C.S., proceeding on leave.
Mr. G. D. Madgaonkar, I.C.S., to continue to act as Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind vice Mr. B. C. Kennedy, I.C.S.
Mr. N. J. Wadia, I.C.S., to act temporarily as District and Sessions Judge, Kanara, vice Mr. V. M. Ferrers, I.C.S., proceeded on leave.
Mr. R. B. Milne, I.C.S., on reversion to the Judicial Department, to act as District and Sessions Judge, Kanara, vice Mr. N. J Wadia, I.C.S.
Mr. N. J. Wadia, I.C.S., on relief, to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Dharwar.
Mr. J. W. Rowland, on the termination of his special duty, to act as District Superintendent of Police, Sukkur, vice Mr. N. P. A. Smith
Mr. N. P. A. Smith, on relief, to act as Superintendent of Police, Sind Railways, vice Mr. W. E. Sutton, reverting.
Mr. M. H. Vakil, First Class Subordinate Judge, Nadiad, to be Joint First Class Subordinate Judge, Surat.
Mr. G. L. Dhekne, Joint First Class Subordinate Judge, Surat, to be First Class Subordinate Judge, Nadiad.
Mr. W. Laxton, Jailor, Second Grade, Yeravda Central Prison, is appointed to act as Superintendent of the Karachi Prison vice Mr. H. E. Lucas, proceeding on leave.
Mr. P. C. Desai, Subordinate Judge, Sinnar, is granted leave on average pay for one month and is permitted to prefix it to the summer vacation of the Courts in the Nasik District.
Mr. C. J. Butler, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Nawabshah, is granted leave on average pay for eight months and on half pay average pay for seven months with effect.
Mr. C. P. Shah confined as Inspector of Cotton Excise, Bombay Presidency, with effect from 6th February 1923.
Mr. J. L. Rieu, C.S.I., I.C.S., Commissioner in Sind, is granted leave on average pay for eight months.
Mr. Dosabhai Rustamji Mobedji, Huzur Deputy Collector, East Khandesh, is granted leave on average pay for six months.
Mr. E. W. Perry, I.C.S., on relief, to be on special duty for a period of six months in connection with Gurcharan Settlement in the Thana District.
Mr. C. E. L. Gilbert, Divisional Forest Officer, N. D., Kanara, to act as Conservator of Forests, C. C., vice Mr. E. M. Hodgson, proceeding on leave.
Mr. P. E. Aitchison, Divisional Forest Officer, Belgaum, to act as Conservator of Forests, Sind Circle, vice Mr. H. L. Newman proceeding on leave.
Mr. J. A. G. Douglas Hamilton, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is granted leave on half average pay for one year and four months in continuation of the leave granted to him.
Mr. W. A. H. Miller, Divisional Forest Officer, West Nasik, to be Divisional Forest Officer, East Khandesh.
Mr. W. C. De C. Walsh to be Divisional Forest Officer, West Naisk, in addition to his special duty in connection with the selection of rabi lands suitable for inclusion in Reserved Forest and preparation of Working Plan for the Peint Taluka.
Mr. J. L. Bell, Divisional Forest Officer, East Khandesh, to be Sub-divisional Forest Officer, Kanara, W. D., pending transfer of Mr. Hemmadi and thereafter to be Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara, W. D.
Mr. R. A. Hemmadi, Divisional Forest Officer, W. D., Kanara, to be Divisional Forest Officer, N. D., Kanara, vice Mr. C. E. L. Gilbert.
Mr. N. E. Shrigley on return to duty, to be Sub-divisional Forest Officer, Poona, pending transfer of Mr. Brooks, and thereafter to be Divisional Forest Officer, Poona.
Mr. J. B. T. Brooke, Divisional Forest Officer, Poona, to be Divisional Forest Officer, Belgaum.
Rev. F. W. M. Hamerton is granted from the 1st December 1922 privilege leave for two months two days, furlough on average salary for five months twenty-nine days and furlough on half average salary for four months.
Mr. R. P. Kar to be Lecturer in Science and Geography at the Secondary Training College, Bombay.
Mrs. K. M. Burn Greene, Lady Superintendent, High School for Indian Girls, Poona has been granted a further extension of leave on medical certificate for six months.
Mr. J. M. D. Wrench to be a member of the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission vice Mr. F. J. Page on leave.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Lunham I.M.S., has been permitted to return to duty.

FOREIGN TEXTILE MARKETS

Advices from Liverpool and Manchester have suggested that a brief hurry of buying followed the Government's crop estimate in the Lancashire goods market, writes "Commerce and Finance" of New York. The demand, however, does not appear to have become at all general or to have continued. The chances are that the bullish estimate of the American crop, creating confidence in values, led to the placing of some orders to cover urgent needs. Aside from that some little business has been reported with India and China, but the complaint is that the goods brought very low prices. As a matter of fact, Manchester has evidently found it difficult to do business at satisfactory profits since raw cotton sold above 20 to 22 cents per pound in the American markets, and the very satisfactory showing of British textile exports so far this year has been the result of previous business.

It may possibly be that Lancashire's difficulties grow partly out of the necessity for increased margins to cover manufacturing costs and dividends. This is a view which has been expressed frequently, owing to the fact that on the post-war boom many of the Lancashire mills were bought up by combinations who made additional stock issues on which they now seem to be finding difficulty in paying dividends. It is predicted, in some quarters, that before Lancashire can be placed in an entirely healthy position, these combines must be liquidated and a more reasonable capitalization secured. In the meantime, it is rather interesting to note that "while Lancashire manufacturers are so bitterly complaining over their inability to sell goods at a profit, British manufacturers of textile machinery are doing the best business in their history. There may be a close connection between the two, and unless Lancashire manufacturers find ways of maintaining their old foot-holds in the world's markets, the British exports of textile machinery may react in a permanent contraction of England's textile trade.

A cable from Berlin to the "Daily News Record" says the Federation of German textile industries has declared that it will probably be unable to compete in world markets because overhead charges absorb the greater part of working funds without leaving sufficient capital to purchase raw materials. It is reported that Saxon textile manufacturers are now facing curtailment due to a lack of capital and are seeking contracts for the refinement of cotton from America for a share of the raw material. They propose to retain 25 per cent. of the raw materials as payment for fabrication of articles according to American samples.

Munds and Winslow have mail advices saying:

A strong feature of the development of the textile industry of Japan during recent years has been the tendency toward spinning more fine cotton yarns than in the past, which has made it necessary to use more American cotton. China has been, and still is, the best buyer of our cotton goods, but her requirements are, in the main, limited to coarse yarns and heavy goods. The textile industry in China has also made wonderful progress within the past few years, and as she has easier access to Indian cotton and to her own cotton, better suited for coarse goods, and as the wages paid to her mill workers are about one-third of those paid to the Japanese mill workers, her takings of our cotton goods have been steadily decreasing. Our mills, therefore, are now awakening to the necessity of manufacturing finer goods and of specializing in those constructions which the Chinese mills cannot produce, just as the English mills had to do when the development of the textile industry in India began to assume a threatening aspect.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remained unchanged at 8 per cent. on January 25th.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 23rd Jan. 1923.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.922	inches.
Temperature of Air	76.6	degree.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68.3	"
Dew Point	64.0	"
Relative humidity of Air	65.7	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	84.4	"
Minimum temperature of Air	68.3	"
General direction of wind from mid-night to midnight	N,E,ENE,NW,NNW,N.	
Movement of wind from midnight to midnight	174	miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water as at Prince's Dock Still.

Day of week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still	Day of month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still
	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.	Jan.	h. m.	h. m.
F	19	0 44	29 6	19	m 6 52	11 1
		12 42	27 0		18 27	11 0
St	27	m 5 17	24 10	27	m 23 48	22 0
		19 48	24 17		12 30	19 4
S	28	m 6 33	27 7	28	m 1 31	22 6
		20 55	25 8		13 39	18 5
M	29	m 8 1	24 10	29	m 2 49	21 7
		21 43	26 9		14 37	17 8
Tu	30	m 9 7	25 6	30	m 3 44	20 6
		22 23	27 10		15 26	16 9
W	31	m 10 6	26 4	31	m 4 31	19 7
		23 4	28 11		16 13	15 11
Th	25	m 3 34	25 11	25	m 10 23	19 3
		16 40	24 2		22 4	21 0

CITY'S HEALTH CONDITIONS

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held on Wednesday. Dr. M. C. Javle presiding, when the Executive Health Officer's report for 1922 was addressed. The report stated:

The health conditions of the City were satisfactory during the year 1922. The total deaths during the year numbered 37,267 as against 53,609 in 1921. 51,967 the average of the preceding five years and 41,670 the decennial average (1912-1921). The annual death-rate per 1,000 of persons living was 31, being the lowest since 1895 with the exception of he rate for 1915.

Choiera, Small-pox and Influenza did not assume epidemic proportions at any time during the year and occasioned respectively 15, 61 and 528 deaths.

The number of deaths from Cholera (15) during the year was the lowest on record while that from Small-pox (61) was the lowest since 1898.

Influenza was prevalent in a mild type throughout the year and caused in all 528 deaths as against 1,389 in 1921 and 1,781 the average during the preceding five years 1917-1921. The number of deaths from the diseases of the Respiratory system, to which deaths from Influenza are frequently attributed, was 13,613 as against 21,982 in the preceding year and 19,898 the quinquennial average.

Plague reached epidemic proportions for eight weeks during the year. The total number of deaths registered as due to Plague during 1922 was 632. being the lowest recorded in any year except 1915 and 1920 since the first appearance of the disease in the City.

The number of live births registered during the year was 20,452 as against 19,125 in 1921, 20,594 the average of 1917-1921 and 20,504 the decennial average.

The deaths among infants under one year of age numbered 8,236 against 12,751 in 1921 and the death-rate per 1,000 of births registered was 402 in the year under review as against 667 in 1921. It was the lowest recorded since 1916.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

The number of new cases treated at the Municipal Dispensaries, including the Bai Gowrabai Branch Dispensary and the Branch Dispensary at Parbhadevi Road, was 20,201 (14,097 males and 6,104 females), being 211 more than in the preceding quarter and 1,379 more than in the fourth quarter of 1921: the total number of attendances was 95,445. Of the patients treated, 359 were seen at their houses.

In addition, 1,363 new cases (994 males and 369 females) were treated at the Colaba and Victoria Bunder Charitable Dispensaries to which a contribution is paid by the Municipality and which are under the control of the Registrar, No. 1 District, who visits them daily. The total attendances at the two dispensaries numbered 3,035.

During the quarter, 14,134 visits were paid to houses, cnawls and huts by the Nurses working under the District Registrars who inquired into 1,191 cases of ordinary sickness, 76 cases of infectious diseases and 289 deaths amongst the female population of the City. They also attended 301 confinements and confirmed 1,716 birth returns. Relief in the shape of necessaries and comforts to poor women during confinement was dispensed in 78 cases. as against 58 in the preceding quarter and 85 in the corresponding quarter of the last year.

There were 204 admissions at the Municipal Maternity at Bellasis Road in the quarter of 1922; 136 at Parel Road Imamwada 154.

NORTH BENGAL PEASANTS.

MR. ANDREWS' PROPOSAL OF LOAN.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24.

Mr. C. F. Andrews returned to Calcutta from the distressed area in north Bengal on Wednesday morning in order to consult further about the critical situation there. In an interview given to a representative of the Associated Press he explained that the peasant proprietors were coming in every day in large numbers in order to get help for ploughing and sowing of their lands. They pointed out that in lower lands plouging season had already begun and everything depended on the next few weeks as to whether they would be able to cultivate them this year and get a good harvest from them or not. The higher lands could wait for a short time longer but help would eventually be needed for that area also. The Bengal Relief Committee had decided that with limited funds at their disposal, the money in hand should be kept for food relief which was also urgently need. This was probably in the circumstances a wise decision but it left the whole provision of relief for seed and ploughing on Government. The zemindars had been themselves compelled to borrow heavily in order to meet the Government revenue and establishment charges during the year. They would not, of course, be able to collect anything in rent this year. Therefore it was practically impossible for them to lend to their tenants as well as meet their own obligations.

Mr. Andrews estimated that the irreducible minimum needed to get the land cultivated at all would be a loan of ten lakhs of rupees five of which were immediately needed and five after two months time. He suggested that if such procedure in an emergency were possible the Bengal Government should raise the loan of ten lakhs of rupees directly eamarked for ploughing and sowing purposes and and should begin immediately to distribute the loan on security. The circulation of this loan for sowing and ploughing operations would immediately help to solve the problem of famine among the labourers who would then get employment and not sit idle, doing nothing. The soil itself was likely to be very fertile after the floods and under normal conditions would bring at the end of the year a very good return. But if it remained uncultivated the situation would be hopeless.

COUNCIL BILL SALES

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 24.

At the Secretary of State's sales of the Council Bills on the 23rd instant the total tenders amounted to Rs. 7,51,65,000. Of these the immediate transfers at 1s. 4 15/16d and the deferreds at 1s. 4 7/8d. received a proportionate allotment of 30 lakhs of rupees while the tenders at higher ratss for 45 lakhs of rupees alloted in full. Next week the Secretary of State is offering 75 lakhs of rupees.

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HAKIM HAJI NAWABALI KHAN

I AM 36 YEARS OLD

and have served abroad in the Naval Medical Department for 10 years. I had been ill for the last six months. I had had fever and eruptions all over the body and placed myself successively one after another under the treatment of certain local Doctors of my acquaintance. They treated me with mercury etc., and had had three injections of No. 606 in four months, but unfortunately I became worse. The face became swollen and there was inflamation in the mouth, also in the nose accompanied by pains, so much so that I could not take in anything but milk and conjee and the Doctor declared that he had used all remedies in his power and could do nothing further. The anxiety brought by this declaration prostrated me completely. Fortunately one morning while glancing over the Times of India I saw a notice in its columns announcing that a newly arrived Hakim Haji Nawab Ali Khan with forty years' experience in Europe and America and holding many certificates and medals won during his sojourn in those continents, had commenced practice in this city and had his dispensary at Sandhurst Road, Javeri Mansion, near Marwadi Vidyalaya Bombay, No. 4. I asked my younger brother to call on the renowned Hakimji. On examination the latter assured me that within two weeks' time he could guarantee a radical cure. The failure of successive treatments so far and the last doctor having had given up my case hopeless had naturally made me sceptical, but as good luck would have it, I placed myself under the treatment of Hakimji and within three weeks was restored to health and regained my original health. I am profoundly grateful to the learned and skilful Hakimji.

Dr. C. P. RANE,
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INTELLIGENTSIA AND MR. BHURGRI.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Mr. G. M. Bhurgri's name is great and his letter published in your columns is long. It is characterised by that presumption and arrogance which characterises politicians and against which Mahatma Gandhi made at once the first and the final stand. Mr. Bhurgri has not hesitated to suggest that the intelligentsia are altogether separated from the masses and characterises the present Congress (?) as a Congress purely *of* the masses *for* the masses (italics mine) meaning this description to be a condemnation. That is how even the sophisticated mind sometimes speaks the truth. The Congress was not respected nor influential so long as it represented only the intelligentsia. The Congress became respected and influential precisely as it became—in an ever increasing measure—*of* the masses and *for* the masses. Lokamanya was derided by the older Congressmen because he brought in and mixed with what are styled masses. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was the next in making the Congress *of* the masses and *for* the masses by allowing Kisan delegates free or at concession rates. The work begun by Lokamanya was completed by Mahatma who identified himself with the masses even at the cost of being open to the charged with "eccentricity and absurdity of dress and ignorance of all public questions" by a man earning Rs. 64,000 per annum and who openly declared himself to be "a farmer and a weaver." Mahatma Gandhi was the editor of "Young India" and a Barrister but did not give either of these dignities as his profession. By calling and making himself a farmer and a weaver. Mahatma made the Indian National Congress, the Congress *of* the masses *for* the masses. If Das and Nehru are now seceding (which I say only on Mr. Bhurgri's authority), it is because they are not prepared to continue what they were under the active inspiration of Mahatma, i.e., *of* the masses and *for* the masses. So long as Das and Nehru were, with Mahatma, *of* the masses and *for* the masses, we do not remember Mr. Bhurgri exhibiting any solicitude for them. It is only now when they are standing (in Mr. Bhurgri's opinion) for a schism between the *intelligentsia* and the *masses* (Mr. Bhurgri's italics), that Mr. Bhurgri comes forward to champion their cause. Even a gentleman earning Rs. 64,000 per annum is now showing his concern at Das being deprived by some of his "Deshbandhu" and Nehru of his "Pandit." It is more than I can know whether Das and Nehru welcome this new solicitude! Sjt. Das insisted on only such a Swaraj as would bring the masses into their own.

The hero of Mr. Bhurgri's composition is Mr. Jinnah. I respect Mr. Jinnah as a very bold man and a patriot. Mr. Bhurgri, however, will be discomfited when he will recollect the compliment paid by the same Mr. Jinnah to the masses from whom Mr. Bhurgri differentiates himself by the sole right to the name "better mind" which he shares only with the intelligentsia. About two years ago Mr. Jinnah was addressing a meeting in Bombay about the withdrawal of students from schools and colleges. As the speaker Mr. Jinnah asked the students in the audience "what will you do after leaving Colleges." A plucky youth answered that they would go and preach in the villages. Mr. Jinnah said "Take it from me, young man! villagers understand things quite as well as you and I." What has Mr. Bhurgri got to say to that?

I do not want to subscribe my signature but Mr. Bhurgri may get my name from you if he so desires. Since Mr. Bhurgri has, however, tried to insinuate that there is a schism between the *masses* and the *intelligentsia*, I ought to state my claim to be one of the latter. I took my degree of "LL.B." in February 1915. I do not separate myself from the masses and just now the oldest Congressman, a very able lawyer, a lifelong constitutional fighter, a predecessor of Mr. Bhurgri in the Indian Legislature who received a mark of approbation from Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, the ex-finance member, viz., Mr. Vizairaghovachariar of Salem is fortunately with us. Mr. Abbas Tayabji, another old man who actually dispensed justice in the Varishtha Court of Baroda for a long period, is also with us. These two gentlemen, at least, cannot be damned even by Mr. Bhurgri as "impractical idealists."

It is very unfortunate that Mr. Bhurgri should have suggested that unless the masses accepted the terms and leadership of the *intelligentsia* without question, (merely on the questionable analogy of England in which country the representatives of a minority are at present governing the country), there would be a permanent schism between them and more unfortunate that as a remedy to avoid it he should have suggested that it was necessary to mend the present *four anna franchise* constitution (italics Mr. Bhurgri's). Mr. Bhurgri may take it that there are many among the intelligentsia who resent these suggestions. I shall finish by telling Mr. Bhurgri and his like that the Non-producing classes (whom Dr. Manilal described as "parasites") cannot claim superiority over the producing classes.—Yours, etc.

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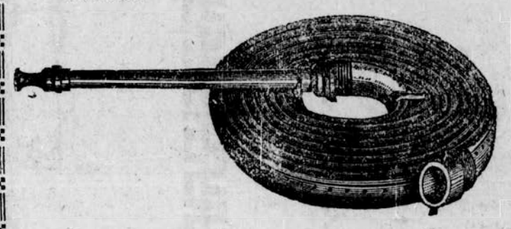

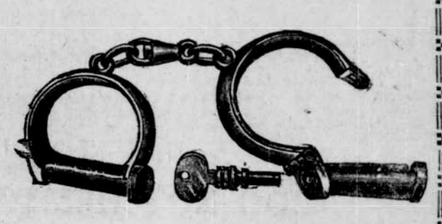

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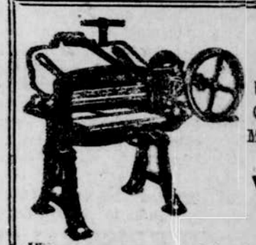

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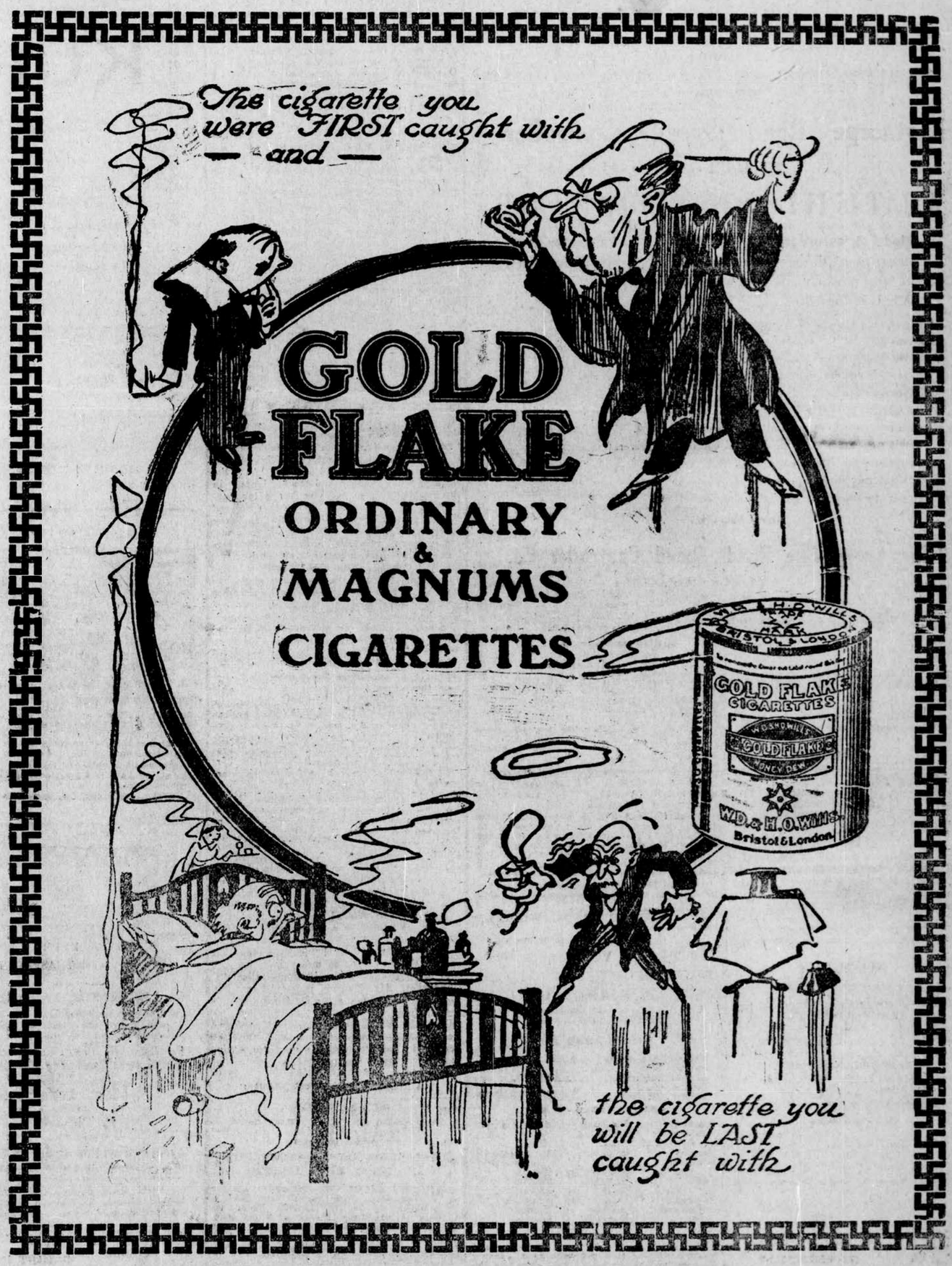

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